

ANTI-SALOON HEAD
HOLDS WORLD WET
BLOC LAW MENACE

Dr. McBride Declares Destiny
of Other Nations Hinges on
Success in United States

BREWERS' MILLIONS
CENTER ON AMERICA

Tells League Against Alcohol-
ism of Drive to Defeat State
Enforcement Acts

WINONA LAKE, Ind., July 18 (Special).—The United States will give prohibition to the world in this generation or by its failure to hold back the world from the benefits of prohibition for a century or more, declared Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, at the opening here today of the annual conference of the World League Against Alcoholism. The international wets have girded themselves for the new world war, Dr. McBride warned, are out-rencing themselves in foreign lands, and in American state referendums this fall will carry the fighting back to the United States.

Ben H. Spence, Canadian secretary of the World League, spoke today on "American Co-operation for a Dry World." It is announced that the conference is likely to take action regarding establishment of branch offices in the Orient, probably at Cairo and Shanghai, this information coming from Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington, general secretary, William E. ("Pussy-foot") Johnson, who is to return to Cairo, delayed his sailing in order to be here. Foreign shores also were heard from today through Rev. Clifford Gordon of Melbourne, field secretary of the World League in Australia.

Pointing out the menace of the international wet bloc created in opposition to American prohibition, Dr. McBride said:

The world wets are challenging both the ability and the ability of the United States Government in building an international liquor organization. The traffic in liquor has invaded every land and is rapidly perfecting an international alcoholic traffic.

Millions for Wet Propaganda

In October, 1922, from Naples, Italy, the bold announcement was made by the liquor interests of southern Europe and the information given out in an Associated Press notice that the wets had raised a fund of many millions of francs for the purpose of using it in assisting the wets in making their light-colored propaganda, and showed the real purpose of their movement when they added, especially in the United States of America, where prohibition is not a law, that they would not hold back the countries of Europe from following the example. In this fear they justified in their minds the launching of the world-wide wet movement.

These same liquor interests held their biennial international congress in the Savoy Hotel, London, Eng., in June of this year, and the minutes of that congress record no retraction from the international wets established by them two years previous.

When the wets brought on the referendum election in Ohio last year and put forth their tremendous effort to take Ohio from the dry column, the superintendent of the Ohio league at that time, James A. White, gave out the information that some of this boasted foreign money was being used in fulfillment of the promise given to the public a year previous that they would spend the money from Europe to help the wets in the United States. When we get into the referendum fights this fall in Massachusetts and in Michigan, or in any other state, the same wet foreign money will come up to face us again.

I find no fault with the foreign

British Labor Ministry
Suffers Defeat Again

THE MacDonald Government was defeated in the House of Commons today by a vote of 171 to 169 during the consideration of the unemployment insurance bill. The vote was on an amendment offered by Liberal and Conservative members, which was carried despite Labor opposition. The Government's reversal is not considered important, and there is no question of the Prime Minister's resignation.

RACE CLASH RELIEF
POSSIBLE, SPEAKER
TELLS INSTITUTE

Tempering of Bitterness Held
Duty of Christian Nations—
Asia Cited as Crossroads

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO, July 18.—The "clash of color," setting races in antagonism one to another from the Orient to America, poses a problem which, more are we bound by its principles and the principles of the common Christianity which are its foundations, all our power to temper the bitterness of a racial discord which, if it spreads and deepens, may threaten the future of the whole human race.

The Orient, who for a time admitted and acquiesced in almost fatalistic resignation in the white man's superiority, denies it today. It is not only the Orient, but the Occident, that is being forced to recognize the aggressive impact of the Occidental civilization, rebel as never before against it, sometimes violently, because increasing intolerance has made him too familiar with the seamy side of his civilization, sometimes because he has assumed that he is the superior, and he claims the rights of equal partnership in all that is best of it.

So long as personal intolerance was confined within very narrow limits the white man laid much less stress than he does today on mere racial superiority. To India, for instance, England has sent out on the whole her best.

Increased Difficulties
Social intercourse between people of different races with different beliefs and different customs and different domestic institutions, and different mentalities, has become far more difficult with increased facilities of communication and the introduction of modern natural scientific appliances and industrial trading methods, no longer the employment of inferior subordinate capacities of a type of Europeans with whom the Orient was hitherto unfamiliar, with plenty of good qualities but rather more prone than those of better breeding and education to boast of their racial superiority and to impress their sense of it somewhat roughly upon the Indians with whom they came in contact.

It cannot be denied that racial hatred has often had its origin in the rancor caused by personal insults to which the natives of Oriental countries even of good position have occasionally been subjected by white men who fancied themselves, but were not their betters, in their conduct. At the same time, the world has intensified so rapidly all the world over that the Occident has been seized with a great fear lest it should be swamped by the cheaper labor and lower standards of life of the countless millions of the Orient which it has itself equipped to become its competitor.

I have touched only on that part of the Orient which has been for many centuries interlocked in history with the Occident, but the same line of racial cleavage is deepening even in those countries of the further Orient, China and Japan, which have lived their own lives, almost within the memory of living man, in almost complete isolation from the Occident.

In America, you have the color problem in your very midst, you have it again in your domain in the shape of Asiatic immigration. We in Europe are confronted with it along the great borderland of the Occident and Orient, extending through northern Africa and across western and central Asia, from the northwestern Atlantic to the shores of the Indian Ocean and even beyond. Its solution is a problem of difficulties, but for my own part I refuse to dismiss it as unsolvable.

JAPANESE STUDY IN U. S.

URBANA, Ill., July 18 (AP).—Japanese railway executives, Fijii Ikahara, construction engineer of the Department of Railways at Tokyo, and S. Sakurai, mechanical engineer of the Government Railways, have arrived here to study at the College of Engineering and the Engineering Experiment Station of the university.

BRAZILIAN REVOLT
GAINS; FEDERALISTS'
LOYALTY DOUBTED

Rebels Practically Control Sao
Paulo State—Set Up Provisional Government

PORT OF SANTOS
SHIPPING DROPS

Economic Depression and Alleged
Excessive Taxes Believed
Insurrection Cause

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., July 18 (Special).—The entire state of Sao Paulo, the richest in Brazil, appears to be under the complete control of the rebels, with the exception of the Port of Santos and a strip along the coast about 15 or 20 miles wide. The revolutionists have established a provisional government which is holding sessions in the Luz railway station near the Luz barracks in the north end of the city.

Luz is the terminus of the Central Railway of Brazil from Rio de Janeiro. The fighting started there, the rebels forcing their way across the city and capturing a Brazilian railway station in a suburb south of the city on the road to Santos. The Hotel Esplanada, the world's largest and most modern hotel, was seized by revolutionists who are using it for a hospital.

The rebels' policy of requisitioning food supplies apparently is not restricted within the city limits, the federal troops having withdrawn. It is reported repeatedly that they drew 20 miles, and although this is not confirmed it seems certain that they are so far away that they have not been able to get back.

Santos, one of Brazil's principal ports, has been isolated from the outside world by the Federal Government, and is under strict military government with Admiral Jose Maria Penido, commander of the battleship Minas Geraes, as military governor. There has been no communication of any kind between Santos and Sao Paulo.

Troops' Loyalty Doubtful
Steamers are not permitted to land passengers or cargo at Santos, although they can embark from Santos. Several shipping lines are not accepting passengers or cargo for Santos. Seven Brazilian warships are waiting in the river at Santos with steam up ready to bombard the city upon arrival of the revolutionists should they succeed in breaking through the federal lines between Santos and Sao Paulo.

Revolutionists are under the leadership of Gen. Isidor Lopez, retired army officer, who was described in Santos newspapers the day after the revolution started as being very influential in military circles and widely popular in Sao Paulo as a gentleman of high standing. Santos newspapers said he undoubtedly controlled a large section of the state troops which number about 5000 and are somewhat like the Pennsylvania constabulary.

It is not known how many joined the revolution; but it is reported that many federal troops are among the number. The whereabouts of Carlos Campos, Governor of Sao Paulo, is not known. Reports believed reliable state that he was captured by rebels who promised to retain him in office as their leader if he would renounce President Bernardes. When he refused, according to the report, they sent him out of the city with a passport to get through the rebel lines.

The revolutionists also held Ipanema, a suburb of Sao Paulo, where the independence of Brazil was declared 100 years ago. It was here that the rebels met and defeated federal parties from battleships at Santos.

Persons arriving from Brazil said that the Federal Government fears attack by the rebels because it is not certain of loyalty of the army. Therefore it is waiting the arrival of the state troops from Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, which have been offered by state governments are now en route.

Rebels Strong Financially
Recent arrivals also say that the people of Sao Paulo are favorable to the revolutionists and are lending moral and material support in the hope that the overthrow of the Government at Rio de Janeiro will result in improvements in the economic situation.

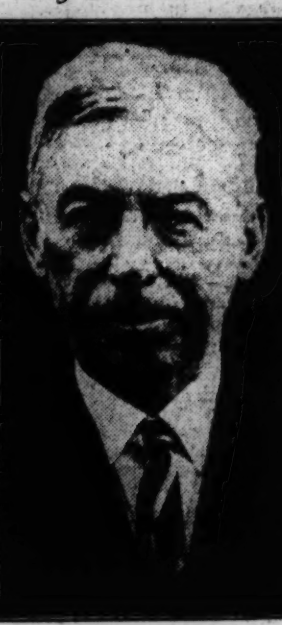
There has been no report of a revolutionary proclamation; therefore it is not known whether Mr. Lopez hopes to set himself up as President of Brazil or is leading a movement for someone else. He appears to have strong financial backing, the identity of which has not yet been disclosed.

Closing of the American news agencies by the Brazilian Government has put an effective end to all revolutionary news except the Brazilian Government's official bulletins, which give no details. Yesterday was the third day that there has been no word from Brazil. Business houses here are unable even to communicate with their Brazilian branches.

The Government evidently is fearing some arrangements in innocent-appearing messages, this method having been used successfully by some correspondents during the first days of the revolution. All Santos newspapers, appearing along the frontier towns of Brazil, ignore the revolution.

This universal muzzling of the press, both at home and abroad, having been to the statements of persons arriving from Brazil that the situation is more serious than has been admitted. The Government's bulletins continue to state that federal forces outnumber the rebels.

May Be Davis Aide



Clem Shaver

LEADERS RALLYING
TO DAVIS SUPPORT;
MANAGER IS SOUGHT

Clem Shaver of West Virginia
Believed to Be Choice, but
Name Is Withheld

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, July 18.—Just what part, if any, George L. Berry, who was named at the Democratic convention as a vice-presidential candidate by a combined soldier-Labor vote, will take part in the John W. Davis presidential campaign is causing some speculation among certain political leaders here.

Mr. Berry hails from Tennessee. He is president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. He received generous support from Labor at the convention and a good-sized soldier vote. He called on John W. Davis yesterday. He was invited. Questioned concerning his visit he said:

I came at Mr. Davis's invitation and we had an interesting discussion of the general situation. In regard to what part I may play in the national campaign, I may say that I am not at all sure. I am a candidate for Vice-President and they were denied. It would be improper for me to indicate now what I shall do until they have indicated what they propose to do.

Regarding the suggestions that my name might be put forward for endorsement on the La Follette ticket, I may say that prior to the adjournment of the Democratic convention I was charged with insincerity but I shall do until they have indicated what they propose to do.

Replying to further questions, he reiterated that he must wait until his supporters had decided what they wished him to do before making up his own mind, but it appeared evident to his interviewers that he was ready to serve on the La Follette ticket if invited.

Both Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana and Judge David Ladd Rockwell, manager of the McAdoo campaign, have called on Mr. Davis and assured him of their support, and both on leaving have emphasized his "progressive" nature. Senator Walsh said:

I have no doubt but that Mr. Davis as President will be found advocating every sane, progressive measure, just as he did when he was in the House of Representatives.

A Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney General, also has called to offer his support. The help of Tammany Hall in the coming campaign was promised by the newly-elected leader, Judge George W. Olvany.

Clem L. Shaver Mentioned
as Likely Davis Manager

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP).—Campaign organization plans formed the subject of a long conference today between John W. Davis, the Democratic Presidential candidate, and a number of party leaders. These included Thomas Taggart, of Indiana; George E. Brennan of Illinois; Norman E. Davis of New York, and Clem L. Shaver of West Virginia, who is understood to have been selected as campaign manager.

Arriving in New York from his home at Locust Valley, Long Island, Mr. Davis found Taggart, Shaver and Polk. Brennan joined the conference soon afterwards. It is the expectation that announcement of the personnel of the organization will be made before Mr. Davis leaves this evening for Ilesboro, Me., where he is to spend a week or 10 days in rest and recreation and in preparing his formal address of acceptance of the nomination.

ANOTHER GAS PRICE DROP
DETROIT, Mich., July 18 (Special).—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana and Sinclair Indian and White Star Refining companies today announced a 1 cent reduction in price of gasoline, from 20.8 to 19.8 cents a gallon. A recent reduction in the price of crude oil made the step possible, it was explained.

WHEELER FAVORED
AS RUNNING MATE
FOR LA FOLLETTE

Former Objects That He Does
Not Want to Embarrass Party
—Refers to Indictment

WITT AND HOPKINS
ALSO MENTIONED

National Committee Meets at Capital
and Organizes State Leaders
—Party Funds Discussed

By GEORGE T. ODELL
WASHINGTON, July 18.—Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, is the favorite in the running for vice-presidential candidate on the independent ticket headed by Senator Robert M. La Follette as the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action went into session today to select the second-place candidate.

J. A. H. Hopkins of New York, chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, also has many friends on the committee, and among the organized labor representatives there is a strong movement for Peter Witt of Cleveland, head of the Ohio state branch of the conference.

As the national committee was assembling this morning, representatives of that organization and other friends of Senator La Follette were closeted with the Montana Senator, trying to get his acceptance for the post. Senator Wheeler was already announced himself in favor of Senator La Follette and opposed to John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential nominee.

He declared that he can only support a progressive, and does not consider Mr. Davis to be one. At the same time, he said he will support Wheeler, the other Democratic Senator from Montana, who is seeking re-election this year.

Declines to Accept
Senator Wheeler has said that he did not care to accept second place on the La Follette ticket, but his reasons were not political. He declared that he thought that his trial under the indictment brought against him while he was conducting the investigation of the department might embarrass the La Follette campaign. Officials of the conference and other friends of Senator La Follette do not concur in that view. They believe that the country already is fully apprised of the reasons for Senator Wheeler's indictment from the report made by the Senate Committee headed by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in which the Montana Senator was entirely exonerated of the charges in the indictment.

It had been hoped that Louis D. Brandeis, Justice of the United States Supreme Court might be willing to accept the place as running mate with Senator La Follette and in fact the offer was made to him, but he feels that his place is on the Supreme Court, where he is counted as one of the two "liberal" members of that body. Nevertheless he informed Senator La Follette that he felt highly complimented by the offer and declared that his sentiments toward the Wisconsin Senator have not changed since the time when he endorsed his previous candidacy for the Presidency. At that time, among other things he said:

No man in public life expresses the ideal of American democracy as fully as Senator La Follette. In his thought, his acts, his living. No man in public life today has done so much toward the attainment of those ideals. He is far-sighted, of deep convictions, indomitable will, straight-forward, able, hard-working, persistent and courageous. His character is simple. He is patient, save only of wrongs done the people. He has often been called a demagogue but only by those who could not conceive of his passionate love for the people and of his faith in the people. He is often said to be too radical, but it is mainly by those who are unable to realize that "Nought is abiding save only change." He used to be charged with insincerity but even his bitterest opponents have abandoned that charge in the light of recent events.

Knows Business Needs
He appreciates fully the needs of business, but also that the biggest of business is that of the United States which is pledged to secure life, liberty and the opportunity to pursue

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Washington.—The Federal Trade Commission complaint against the Douglas Fir Exploitation & Export Company charging an attempt to monopolize the lumber export business of the Pacific coast was dismissed by the commission without prejudice.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The number of automobiles manufactured in the United States during the first six months of 1924 decreased 1 1/2 per cent, in comparison with the same period in the corresponding year of 1923.

Washington.—Expenditures for the education of Indians during the year ending June 30, 1925, will amount to \$5,314,841. This is an increase of \$327,683 over the fiscal year of 1924.

Philadelphia.—Payment of a license fee to the publisher must be made by motion picture house proprietors utilizing copyrighted music to create "atmosphere" for films shown in their theaters. Judge J. Whitaker Thompson decided in Federal Court. The decision was the result of suits brought by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.

FRANCE IS STILL OPPOSED
TO BRITISH PROPOSITIONS
FOR EXECUTING DAWES PLAN

Conductors Indorse
La Follette Candidacy

THE board of directors of the Order of Railway Conductors has formally indorsed the candidacy of Senator La Follette for the Presidency, according to a statement given out by President L. E. Sheppard today.

The votes were almost unanimous, he said. "While the individual can do as he pleases," Mr. Sheppard said, "I believe the great bulk of the membership of our order will support Mr. La Follette."

For the Vice-Presidential the board members are favorable to Senators Howell of Nebraska, Dill of Washington, Shipstead of Minnesota, Wheeler of Montana, Representative Huddleston of Alabama or W. S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Engineers, Mr. Sheppard said. Candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets who are friendly to Labor, and especially to the railroad brotherhoods, he added, will continue to receive the support of the conductors.

SUCCESS DEPENDS
UPON REICH LOAN,
SAYS OWEN YOUNG

Failure of Flotation Would Mean
Breakdown of Dawes Plan,
Declares American Authority

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 18.—That Owen D. Young has accepted the post of reparations agent as announced by The Christian Science Monitor represents a move now is confirmed, but it is intimated that he can only afford to remain a short period. His desire is to set the machinery going. He is extremely interested in the application of the scheme which he helped to frame. Probably Mr. Young will only stay a few months, for the long neglected private interests in the effort to solve Europe's problems. In an interview he has explained the necessary conditions which American and British subscribers to the loan for Germany would require if the loan is to be successful. If the loan is not subscribed, obviously all the machinery of the Dawes report breaks down. It is therefore of prime necessity that the Allies agree:

1. That Germany shall not have a new plan imposed on it, but must voluntarily consent to the framework of the Dawes report.
2. Foreign intervention in Germany to be rendered impossible.
3. Assurances to be given that whatever happens in Germany, the revenues affected to the service of the loan will not be seized.

Subscribers to Have Priority
This means in other words that the subscribers will have priority over the reparations creditors, and to this France finds it difficult to agree. Mr. Young has declared that "before American citizens will invest their savings in the loan, these conditions must be fulfilled. One cannot lend if force alone is the guarantee. Nor can there be a risk of an upheaval caused by fresh experiments. In practice it seems sufficient to have an American member on the Reparation Commission to define and to decide the default of Germany, for this would give subscribers the certainty that sanctions would never be taken except with the utmost deliberation and in the common interests of the creditors. Moreover the Allies should state in a protocol that even in the event of common sanctions, the pledges of the loan must be respected. Without venturing to speak in the name of bankers, it is possible to say that great progress will be made, if these assurances are given subscribers."

As to the question whether it would be possible to transfer important sums from one state to another Mr. Young remarked that it was a problem which could only be solved by experience. Obviously it has capital importance, for if money cannot be transferred

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Much of the difficulty which faced the London conference has been removed by the notification that the Washington Government would not object to the nomination of an American citizen to the Commission, and there is a tacit agreement that he will be chosen either by the unanimous decision of the existing members, or falling that by the President of the Hague Court of International Justice—the appointment would be for five years and renewable.

Alternative Proposal Made
This distinct progress is registered, but it appears that the British Government—presumably after enquiries in financial circles—considers even this arrangement insufficient to satisfy prospective investors. An alternative proposal therefore was brought before the first committee by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, which declares that no measures involving interference with the economic unity or occupation of Germany may be taken unless the reparations agent-general and the trustee of the foreign bond holders jointly report flagrant default and establish the same to the satisfaction of the Reparation Commission.

This proposition would apparently

Objection Is That Agent-General and Trustee Would Have Too Much Power

AMERICAN ATTITUDE
CAUSES CONFIDENCE

Question of Independent Action
Against Reich Results in
Anglo-French Difference

LONDON, July 18 (AP).—France will not yield its opposition to the British proposal to give the agent-general of reparations payments and trustee for the foreign bondholders of the loan to Germany large preliminary powers in determining whether there is default by Germany in fulfilling its obligations under the Dawes plan.

This position was made plain this afternoon by a member of the French delegation who expressed chagrin because the proposals for a protocol submitted by the French and British delegations have leaked out.

The French proposal provides for concerted action by the interested governments, in the event that the Reparation Commission shall declare Germany in default, but confers no specific powers in this regard on the agent-general for reparations payments and trustee for foreign bondholders. The French are objecting because in their opinion the British proposal would invest the agent-general and trustee with too great powers—those which should be in the possession of a reparations commission in determining when the sanctions should be applied.

The British observers express the opinion that their proposal would provide independent action on the part of France whose protocol in this respect the British protocol is too weak. While outspoken in his opposition to the British proposal, the French spokesman did not indicate but that he thought it would be possible to find middle ground upon which a complete accord might be reached.

Action by Washington
Removes Much Difficulty
From London Conference

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 18.—Such satisfactory progress was registered on the committees yesterday that the fate of the London conference is tending to revolve around three outstanding issues, namely the authority which will declare a possible flagrant default on the part of Germany, the sanctions to be applied in such event and the right of any individual ally to take separate action.

It will be remembered that a divergence of opinion on the first issue was early manifested. The Dawes scheme provided for a governing body, the framework of the Treaty of Versailles, and the jurisdiction of the Reparation Commission was definitely limited by the allies themselves in 1919. These considerations, coupled with the desire to satisfy the demands of the investors in the projected international loan, led the British Government to suggest the nomination of some independent authority. But the French, very jealous of the privileges of the Reparation Commission, which they have dominated, thanks to the casting vote of the French chairman—opposed the appointment of any superior body.

Compromise Reached in Paris
It was chiefly the disagreement thus provoked which took Ramsay MacDonald to Paris on July 8. Ensuing conversations resulted in a compromise under which the authority of the Reparations Commission is maintained but "in consideration of the fact that guarantees must be given to the investors furnishing the 800,000,000 gold marks and the bond bearers," the two governments decided to invite the presence of an American on the commission, when the necessity arose to establish default on the part of Germany. The commission would therefore consist of six commissioners, the British, Italian and American offsetting the possible combination of a Frenchman, a Belgian and a French chairman.

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subordinate the Reparation Commission to a prior decision of gentlemen who primarily represent the subscribers, and it is not surprising that the French have raised considerable objection to the new formula. The respective viewpoints are, of course, easily understandable. They represent no definite antagonism, but one side is chiefly concerned with establishment of conditions which will permit the stationing of an international loan without which the whole scheme falls to the ground, while the other is intent on maintaining the privileges which it already enjoys.

Question of Independent Action
Closely allied with the fundamental cause, of this discussion is the question of the right to take independent action against Germany. Great Britain has never admitted this right, for which reason the Reparation Commission to this day has officially ignored the Ruhr occupation. It normally hangs on the interpretation of the word "respectful" in the Treaty of Versailles, under which the Poincaré entered the Ruhr in January, 1923. Today, however, this argument is no longer merely technical. France wishes to reserve its liberty to take separate sanctions, failing allied agreement after flagrant default by Germany under the Dawes scheme. The British delegates still concerned with the requirements of international finance fear that the necessary confidence cannot be established unless the French surrender the right to take separate action. The issue has, therefore, become severely practical.

Restoration of Reich Unites
Finally—to cite the third outstanding problem of the conference—considerable conflict of opinion persists on the question of the evacuation of the Ruhr Valley. The demands of the Dawes report are here perfectly clear. It calls for the restoration of Germany's economic and fiscal unity with no uncertain voice. But in French circles it is met with a perfectly natural reluctance to abandon pledges already in hand, and whereas the British wish to fix a definite date for the complete application of the scheme, the French have prepared a plan for evacuation by stages. The program recently adopted by the Reparation Commission will assist the conference to reach a compromise on this point, but at the time of writing, no agreement is within sight.

It is perhaps desirable to emphasize the fact that these thorny problems are being thrashed out by committees on which neither Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Herriot and Mr. Theunis are sitting. They can thus the better keep their attention riveted on a long view. They with Frank B. Kellogg and Signor Stefani are meeting in friendly conference today, and in these intimate deliberations lies perhaps the chief hope of successful achievement. The misunderstanding about the Canadian representation at the inter-allied conference here has been completely cleared up. J. H. Thomas, British Colonial Secretary, announced this in the House of Commons here today. There had been no loss of time on the part of the British Government in consulting all the Dominions on the subject, he said, and the Overseas High Commissioners had been sitting here daily in this connection. If this had not been fully understood at Ottawa it could have been due only to accidental delays in communication with London. Anyhow, the Canadian Government had now approved of the arrangement made. It is for the Canadian Senator, N. A. Belcourt, to represent that dominion, also the representatives of any other of the dominions so desired, including India, to form a part of the British Empire delegation to attend the conference meetings and hear the debates.

Berlin Paper Sees Germany's Fate in Hands of Mussolini

By Special Cable
BERLIN, July 18.—The attitude that France is adopting in London regarding the rights of the Reparation Commission and on the question of the evacuation of the Ruhr is greatly disquieting to the German people and to the Government, according to comments in this morning's press and to conversations with politicians here. Although it is admitted that the presence of an American delegate on the Reparation Commission will reduce the influence of France, apprehension is still felt that the new composition

EVENTS TONIGHT

Musical by members of Edison Institute, Boston. 7:30 p. m., Huntington Avenue branch, musical program by members of Edison Institute, 7 p. m., Friday, July 18.
Theaters.
Copley—"Candida," 8:20.
Keith's—"Vaudeville," 8.
Tremont—"In Hamlet," 8.
Wilbur—"Pay Rains in 'The Dream Girl,'" 8:10.
Shubert—"Marjorie," 8.
Photoplays.
Park—"Secrets," 8:20, 8:30.
State—"The Arab," 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Field Day, Weymouth and Nahant-amet Tribes, Red Men of Lynn Swampscott and Tarantite Men of Saugus, Lily Pond Grove, Saugus, have prepared a start of automobile camping trip through New Hampshire, Appalachian Mountain Club, Walter Woods, 755 Boylston Street, committee.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WVAC, The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (878 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner dance, Checker Inn Orchestra.
8:15 p. m.—Dance music, Hotel Westminister Orchestra, Max L. Krulac, director (alternating dance music and songs until midnight).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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will not be sufficient to bring about any radical change in the commission's course.
Commenting upon this question Der Tag argues that since Anglo-Saxon influence will have been increased by the entrance of America, France will be compelled to seek support from Italy. Thus, the fate of Germany will be placed in the hands of Benito Mussolini, who will naturally demand to be compensated by France for his support, the paper adds.

"This solution of the question regarding sanctions, therefore, is unacceptable to Germany," Der Tag continues, "because it does not guarantee businesslike judgment of Germany's ability to make deliveries and simultaneously opens the door to political intrigue. If the London conference continues along these lines it will set up a situation dangerous for Germany, but it will not pacify Europe."
Dealing with the evacuation problem Der Tag refers, apparently officially, to Raymond Poincaré's explanation of the presence of troops in the Ruhr, which he made last January. Der Tag recalls that M. Poincaré said France was sending engineers into the Ruhr, in order to secure reparations through coal deliveries, and that troops were accompanying them for protection. "If the engineers are withdrawn, in accordance with the Dawes report, what need is there of keeping soldiers there, since there are no more French civilians to be protected?" the paper asks.

Europe Weary of War

By Special Cable
VIENNA, July 18.—The press in the central European capitals of Prague, Budapest, and Vienna show an encouraging unity in their attitude toward the present London conference. Disputes are laid aside as the front pages of the responsible newspapers carry the conference news, and at the same time print their best wishes for its success. The fact is that throughout this territory there is an increasing weariness with wars and rumors of wars, and a growing desire to return to normal productive activity and stable conditions. The London conference and the carrying out of the Dawes plan are almost uniformly felt to be the best practical means of attaining an enduring peace.

STATE WAR VETERAN COMMISSION NAMED

Members of a special commission to make an investigation of the care of war veterans with a view to making recommendations for the conduct of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea and for the special institutional care of the veterans there were appointed yesterday by Channing H. Cox, Governor.

The veterans of the new commission named by Governor Cox are: Francis V. Goodwin of Westfield, Col. William J. Keville of Belmont, James E. McConnell of Brookline and W. Munroe Mason of Boston. Col. J. Payson Bradley was appointed as a trustee of the Soldiers' Home, while William H. Root of Haverhill was named to be a member of the special commission on pensions which is making an exhaustive study of the pension systems of Massachusetts under instructions to report recommendations to the Legislature.

HARVARD BRIDGE TO CLOSE FOR REPAIRS

Harvard Bridge will be closed during the period of reconstruction. It was voted today by the Metropolitan District Commission. Although the actual work began Monday last and no definite date has been set for the closing, it is understood that within 10 days all vehicles and pedestrians will have to use the other bridges. Students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and workers employed in stores and factories adjacent to the institute will be most affected by the ruling, according to officials, but the ruling was deemed necessary because of conditions of congestion which have arisen since the work of rebuilding the bridge was started.

SIMMONS' REQUEST DENIED

Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, refused yesterday to grant permission to William Joseph Simmons, former Imperial Wizard and reputed founder of the modernized Ku Klux Klan, to establish for advertising purposes in Massachusetts an organization to be known as "The Hidden Host, Knights of the Flaming Sword, Inc." The petition for the establishment of the society here was refused on the ground that he had no authority to comply. Mr. Simmons sent the petition from Atlanta, Ga., saying the society is organized under the laws of Georgia as "a fraternal, benevolent and eulogistic institution, to inculcate patriotism and loyalty to the United States."

HENRY FORD HELPS COOLIDGE

DETROIT, July 18.—Large-scale photographs of President Coolidge have been sent from the Dearborn offices of the Ford Motor Company to all Ford dealers in the United States, it was learned today. Officials of the company are emphatic in declaring that no influence will be brought to bear upon dealers to have them support Mr. Coolidge's campaign.

NEW WESLEYAN SECRETARY

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., July 18.—Herbert Lee Connolly of New York City has been chosen the alumni secretary of Wesleyan University, it was announced today. He succeeds Frank C. Brodhead, who resigned in June. Mr. Connolly was a member of the class of 1909, and has been in the publishing business. He will take up his new duties Aug. 1.

AFFIDAVITS ALLEGED BOMB PLOT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—The Providence News will say today that Governor Flynn and George Hurley, Assistant Attorney-General, have obtained affidavits alleging to reveal a conspiracy through which the gas bomb was placed in the Senate chamber recently.

HIGHER RAIL RATES SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The schedule of the United Pacific Railroad, providing for increases in rates for the transportation of cattle and sheep between points in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, was suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission until Nov. 14.

EATERS
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'ELK SPECIAL' SEEKS RELEASE FROM FINE

Boston Customs Officials Receive Petition From Owners of the Voltaire

Application for release from the fine of \$111,000 which was imposed on the Lamport & Holt liner Voltaire by Boston customs officials for alleged violation of the coastwise navigation laws of the United States was received by the Boston customs officials today. Appeal, together with a full report of the case, will be forwarded to Washington this afternoon.

The Voltaire brought a party of Pennsylvania Elks and their families, totaling 555 persons, from Philadelphia to Boston, for the convention, remained four days, and then continued the voyage with the same passengers to St. Johns and Halifax, returning to Philadelphia a day or two ago. The Voltaire is regularly in the South American service, and is understood to have withdrawn temporarily for this one trip.

Voltaire British Ship

In opinion of the local custom officials, the four-day stopover of the vessel at Boston, during which the passengers participated in the activities of the Elks convention, using the vessel as a floating hotel, was a violation of the laws that forbid foreign-flag steamers to engage in coastwise commerce. The Voltaire flies the British flag. Federal officials claim that the continuation of the trip of the steamer from Boston to Canada was merely to evade the issue and that the real purpose of the voyage was to permit the Pennsylvania Elks to attend the Boston convention.

The laws of this country provide a fine of \$200 for each passenger landing at an American port from a foreign vessel bringing them from another American port. This is said to be the first case of its kind on record and is attracting attention throughout the maritime world. Sharp protests have been filed by American shipping companies, as well as prohibition interests who object to a vessel which is permitted to carry liquor, making a short trip to another American port, and then returning to the United States.

Liquor Found on Board

The Voltaire had on board 10,000 bottles of assorted liquor which was kept under seal while the vessel was in Boston. Prohibition interests contend that this voyage, if permitted to go unnotified, is simply the opening wedge for the violation of the Volstead Law for similar excursions. American vessels are not permitted to carry liquor.

While the liquor issue does not enter actual controversy, which is based entirely on alleged violation of the coastwise navigation laws, it is considered of such importance from the prohibition standpoint that pressure is expected to be brought from high government officials to make an example of this case. It is understood that the Lamport & Holt Line plans to take the case to the courts if Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, upholds the action of the Boston customs officials. Local agent of the line has been the International Mercantile Marine Company, given to Sanderson & Son, Boylston Street, shipping agents.

JURY RECEIVES REDMOND CASE

Jurors Deliberate, Lunch but Verdict Pends

The case of G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., in which the defendants are charged with conspiracy and fraudulent use of the mails and which has been on trial before Judge James A. Lowell in the Federal District Court in the Boston Federal Building, was given to the jury at 11 o'clock this morning. The jury immediately went into deliberation until about 1:10 o'clock, when it fled out to lunch. Judge Lowell told the jurors that they must consider three things in arriving at a verdict. They must first determine whether the Redmond firm was able financially to carry out its promises to its clients. Secondly, the jury must try to answer satisfactorily to itself the question as to whether the Redmond Company intended actually to carry out the promises it made to its customers and thirdly whether the company had fulfilled the promises it had made to its clients. Judge Lowell informed the jurors further that they must bring in verdicts of not guilty on the four counts, two in each indictment, concerning which the Government had not offered any evidence to make good these charges.

MICHIGAN GOVERNOR SEEKS THIRD TERM

LANSING, Mich., July 18 (Special).—Gov. Alexander J. Groesbeck today announced his candidacy for nomination at the hands of the Republicans of Michigan to succeed himself for a third term.

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SPECIALTIES OF PRESIDENTIAL FAME
PUBLISHED BY CHOCOLATES
pure sweet CREAM CARAMELS
One dollar the pound, plus postage.

term. Governor Groesbeck says it was not his desire to be a candidate, but that the completion of his program in behalf of the state budget system, centralization of affairs in the state administrative board and energetic pushing of the good roads program made his candidacy necessary to carry these ideas through to completion.
His desires in favor of a modified gasoline tax in which the weight tax feature shall be incorporated. Third terms are unusual for governors in Michigan.

SUCCESS DEPENDS UPON REICH LOAN, SAYS OWEN YOUNG

(Continued from Page 1)

from Germany, as most experts think then France would actually receive very little.
Mr. Young said: "Perhaps in a normal state, exchanges of transfer could be realized. In any case France, by employing ingenuitly will certainly find means of utilizing the money which it will possess in Germany in gold marks. Thus France could purchase from Germany with marks which it would possess, the equipment necessary for the electrification of the Rhine Valley. Such work would cost nothing to the French State which could obtain profits in France by constituting companies or issuing shares. The Belgians understand quite well this method of payment, and admitting that it is impossible to transfer cash, they will purchase with German marks the equipment for the construction of new lines in the Congo."

Mr. Young added that everybody wished France well but it was necessary to proceed technically. If the conference fails, Europe risks imminent catastrophe. Currencies, including the franc would depreciate seriously. But he was an optimist in regard to the results of the conference, for there was a sincere desire for settlement.

Thomas W. Lamont, who is also in London, had a conversation with Etienne Clementel, Minister of Finance, in which he warned him that neither Americans nor British would consent to advance money to Germany, unless decisive precautions made Europe immune from new perturbations caused by the isolated action of a particular power. All the information received here shows that the French are prepared to accept the Dawes plan, but that the French will not be long delayed. Doubtless the French will stay in Essen for some little time.

But the Allies must maintain, argues the French economist, if France, Soudou, a certain control over the Ruhr and Rhineland military and strategic railroads. Doubtless the British will object. The French on their side object to the British proposal that no measure touching the economic unity of Germany, or involving the new occupation of German territory, is to be taken unless the agent general of reparations and the trustee of the foreign bondholders have, by common accord, reported that Germany is guilty of flagrant default. The agent general will be an American, Mr. Young, but the trustee will, it is hoped, be British. Obviously, the French will not accept such a proposal. It is extremely unlikely that sanctions will be again applied unless the case against Germany is overwhelming. There is great uneasiness manifested in the French press, and Edouard Herriot is considered to have given away much ground.

MRS. J. L. GARDNER HAS PASSED AWAY

Mrs. John L. Gardner, who passed on at her home in Boston yesterday, was internationally famous as the collector and owner of one of the finest and most valuable collections of art treasures in the world.
Mrs. Gardner was not only a patron of art and artists, but took active interest in scores of young artists and musicians, sponsoring the careers of several who later became widely known. The first soprano of the Boston Singers, for whom she sang for a portrait, she gave impetus to her popularity as a painter of society women's portraits. She is said to have been the heroine of several novels by famous authors.
Paderewski, the de Reszke brothers, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and other artists and artists groups gave private performances in her home. Fenway Court, a beautiful Italian villa which was brought from Italy piece by piece and re-erected in Boston.

TUNNEL BOARD ORGANIZES

The special joint legislative commission appointed under a resolution by the recent Legislature to determine the most available approaches and exits of electric cars to and from the East Boston tunnel extension in Cambridge Street, has organized. Henry C. Attwell, of the department of public utility, was made chairman and Col. Thomas E. Sullivan of the Boston Transit Commission, secretary. The commission is to meet Sept. 17. The board members consist of the commissioners of the public utility department and the Boston transit board.

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LIMITED TOLL RATE INCREASE GRANTED

Public Utilities Commission Allows Telephone Company Temporary Advances

Temporary increases in certain of the toll rate classes of service were granted to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in a decision made public yesterday at the State House. The public utilities commission, by a vote of four to one, permitted the company to reduce the initial talking period in the 25 cent station-to-station rate from five to three minutes, which is tantamount to a 40 per cent increase in this rate.

The increase in toll rates begins at 20 cents and is applied at the 55, 60, 65 and 80 cent rates. Five cents is added at 30, 55, 60, and 65 cents, and then on up to the \$1.15 rate. These increases that were granted make only a small percentage of the increases asked by the telephone company. The commissioners voting for the increase were Chairman Henry C. Atwell, Henry G. Wolcott, E. E. Stone, and David E. Ellis, while L. F. Hardy refrained from voting. The official order reads in part as follows:

It is hereby ordered by a majority of the commission, that, temporarily, pending final determination on the tariff filed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, No. 4-T, and until otherwise ordered, that part of the schedule dealing with proposed person-to-person and appointment and messenger toll rates is hereby allowed to go into effect; and further, that part of the tariff schedule applying to the 25-cent station-to-station rate, reducing the initial period from five minutes to three minutes is also allowed to go into effect, both upon the filing by the company of tariffs so amended.

We can see no reason for allowing five minutes for this initial period when the initial rates in excess of the 25-cent rate are restricted to three-minute periods. We believe that this latter will promote better service in limiting the time in which lines are used and in reducing busy reports. It may be well to point out that the company's schedule provides for a reduction from five to three minutes in the initial period covering its 15 and 20-cent rates. Toll calls except those originating and completed in the metropolitan district. If this reduction were to take place, it would apparently result in discrimination against the rest of the State in favor of the metropolitan area.

It is hereby ordered that the remainder of the schedule be suspended until Aug. 1, 1924, commencing with the first day of that month.

Mayor Curley criticized the action severely, and pointed out that the commission had recently raised commuter rates on the railroads only to have to reconsider the decision because of public protest and agitation. He added:

It is impossible to understand how this commission could arrive at any sensible conclusion in regard to the petition of the telephone company, when there is not sufficient evidence on which to base any logical sound conclusion. This commission has merely yielded to the demands of the telephone company, without giving any serious consideration to the other party involved, namely the public.

RIVER CONDITIONS BRING COMPLAINT

Aberjona Valley Is Declared Public Nuisance

Conditions in the Aberjona River valley have become such a nuisance that the State Department of Health is following up the tanneries in Woburn which have caused complaint. Action is sought by the complainants under the act of 1911 which directs the department to prohibit the entrance of sewage into the river and to prevent the discharge of any other matter into it which would cause a nuisance.

In the latter case, the initiative being taken by the department upon complaint or upon its own motion, the department is required to supply some system by which the nuisance may be disposed of. This puts upon the department the burden of the case.

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COOLIDGE HONESTY PARTY PLEA BASIS

Senators Moses and Watson Open New Hampshire Drive

LACONIA, N. H., July 18 (Special).—At the opening of the Republican campaign in New Hampshire, which took place at a Coolidge and Dawes flag raising in this city last night, James E. Watson and George H. Moses, United States senators from Indiana and New Hampshire, respectively, declared in effect that the issue of this campaign is Calvin Coolidge, and that upon his honesty and integrity the Republican Party bases its appeal for power.

Senator Moses defended the record of Congress and the Republican Party in the matter of the investigation. He remarked that all the investigations had been able to show was that one man told an unnecessary falsehood, another was guilty of stupidity and a third was forgetful of the faith entrusted in him. All that was brought out, he claimed, cost the taxpayer nothing and none suffered. The Republican Party has no record from which it must cringe before the electorate," he said.

Senator Watson delivered his usual characteristic frontal attack on the Democratic Party, which he pictured as the party of hard times and bad business.

BRITISH PEERESSES CLAIM RIGHT TO SIT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 18.—The House of Lords has become the scene of a struggle for sex equality. A bill to enable peeresses in their own right to sit and vote in that Chamber of the Legislature was debated there last night, and the discussion is not yet finished.
Lord Astor, who introduced the measure, said only about two dozen peeresses were concerned, but their presence would make the House of Lords to some extent representative of 8,000,000 women who already possess the Parliamentary vote. On many questions, he said, "there is undoubtedly a woman's viewpoint," which can be expressed best by themselves.

Lord Darling supported the bill, quoting Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and Queen Victoria as distinguished women who have been members of the House of Lords in the past.

Lord Banbury, on the other hand, opposed, insisting that no case has been made out for attempting by act of Parliament to alter the patent given by the Crown.

MORE EFFICIENCY IN CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE IS SOUGHT

OTTAWA, July 18 (Special).—A report presented to the Senate yesterday by a committee investigating the federal civil service declares that the service is overmanned and contains much duplication of functions and offices. It recommends an order in council requiring the civil service commission to proceed with the reorganization of government departments not hitherto reorganized; regulations for making the service compact by reducing personnel to the minimum consistent with efficiency; strict scrutiny of estimates and expenditure by an officer under the minister of finance clothed with the proper authority consolidation of such divisions as engineering, purchasing and accounting and construction of a new departmental building to obviate rental of offices.

The report upholds the commission itself and advocates the widest use of its power but it censures the deputy ministers for their failure to co-operate with the commission.

SEVERE TEST FOR WARSHIP

ROCKLAND, Me., July 18.—The most extensive trials ever given a warship by the United States Government await the superdreadnought West Virginia, which will begin her standardization tests on the Rockland course Aug. 15, according to messages received from Washington. In addition to the ordinary standardization and endurance trials it was said, great number of special tests will be applied to the West Virginia to demonstrate her various capabilities. Trials of the scout cruiser Marblehead will be held at the end of August or the beginning of September.

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Daisy De Luxe (Patented Rockless Fastener) with extra pocket, 18, 19 or 20-inch size, \$3.00.
Daisy Button Model, 16-inch, \$2.25; 18-inch, \$2.50; 20-inch, \$2.75.
At leading department stores, luggage and specialty shops. If your dealer cannot supply, ship direct prepaid for 50 cents additional (to cover packing and return post).
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MISSING BRITISH-FLIER IS LOCATED

Message Received by Japanese Cruiser Says MacLaren Is on Uruppu Island

TOKYO, July 18 (AP)—Major A. Stuart MacLaren, the British aviator on a flight around the world, who has been missing since early Wednesday morning, has been located. The news was received in a wireless message from a steamer at Uruppu Island, picked up by the Japanese destroyer Isokaze this morning. The Isokaze is proceeding to Uruppu Island, where the British party is reported to have landed.

The party, headed by Major MacLaren, hopped off from Lake Tashimoye, on Yotorofu Island, for Paramashiru Island last Wednesday, and until the Isokaze, coming from the coast of the Kuriles, today picked up a wireless report from a commercial steamer that the party had landed on Uruppu Island, near the starting point of their hop, no word had been received from them.

Later reports said that soon after hopping off from Yotorofu Island the fliers were forced to land in the ocean near Uruppu Island by fog. The plane was removed to a lake on the island the better to ride out the increasing wind.

Major MacLaren plans to continue his journey to Paramashiru tomorrow, said a wireless received here.

While it was asserted that there was no reason to be concerned about them, definite information as to their whereabouts was very welcome to many here who had interested themselves in the MacLaren party's plucky continuance of the flight.

Argentine Aviator, About to Try Flight, to Take MacLaren Course

AMSTERDAM, July 18 (AP)—Major Pedro Zanni, the Argentine aviator, who plans to start on a world flight next Tuesday, intends to follow the route of Major A. Stuart MacLaren, the British flier. The Argentine aviator anticipates that the superior speed of his machines will enable him to overtake his rivals in the globe-encircling contest.

Major Zanni has purchased three Fokker airplanes and for the first stages of the flight the regulation landing gear will be used. The second stage will be flown with a plane having pontoons and for the last stage across the Atlantic a special sea-plane is being built.

French Aces Break Duration Record Made by Americans

CHARTRES, France, July 18 (AP)—The airplane duration record of 37 hours 15 minutes 43.8 seconds, made by Lieut. Lowell H. Smith and Lieut. J. P. Richter, U. S. A., in 1923, was broken today by the French aviators Coupet and Drouhin in a flight which lasted 37 hours 59 minutes 10 seconds. Coupet and Drouhin started at 5:02 a. m. Wednesday on an effort to break the records for duration of flight and distance without receiving supplies while aloft. The machine of Smith and Richter was refueled in the air during their record-breaking flight. When the Frenchmen left the ground it was estimated that they had sufficient gasoline to fly for 40 hours. When they landed there was in the tank sufficient fuel for eight hours more of flying.

A heavy storm last night forced the aviators to abandon the 100-kilometer course that had been arranged for them in order to try for the distance record. They had rounded the course 20 times, breaking the French distance record. Then the airmen continued their flight, with engine slowed down, at a height of about 100 meters over the ground in the hope of making a duration record. They were still going well at 7 o'clock this evening, but flying conditions again having become unfavorable they decided to come down.

American Fliers Expecting to Make Early Start for Home

BROUGH, Eng., July 18 (AP)—The American aviators, on their round-the-world cruise, were taking it easy today while a big force of mechanics were installing new engines in their planes. The first inspection of the braces, stays, bolts and other parts showed that the planes were in splendid condition, despite their 18,000-mile flight; therefore, the work of overhauling will be measurably less than at first thought.

The prospects of an early flight from Kirkwall are enhanced by the news that destroyers and other available vessels will be used to distribute all along the route from the Orkneys to Indiana Harbor, making the transportation of supplies which have not yet reached Greenland an easy matter and providing for a quick change of base, if necessary. The airmen have also learned that Locatelli, the Italian aviator, who will cover the same route, has been granted permission to use the surplus American supplies.

Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, flight commander, and his fellow aviators are eager to get started on the Atlantic flight. In the meantime, they are receiving every courtesy at the hands of the British officers, who are vying with each other to be of assistance in any way.

P. B. K. for Craftsmen Proposed in Kentucky

By The Associated Press
Frankfort, Ky., July 18 (AP)—A guild of Building Handicrafts, an honor society to which Kentucky's skilled craftsmen would be elected, is suggested by J. T. Ryan, supervisor of industrial education at the State House.

"As Phi Beta Kappa is the highest recognition to be attained in the scholastic world, the Guild of Building Handicrafts would be the highest honor that could be won by an artisan in Kentucky," he said. "The State should place a stamp of approval on such a movement."

HALIFAX TO HAVE BIG CELEBRATION

Famous City to Observe 175th Anniversary in August

HALIFAX, July 16—Halifax, Nova Scotia, will celebrate her 175th anniversary on Aug. 4 to 16. The past glory of Halifax as the great Imperial naval base of America will be temporarily restored by the presence within her harbors of several great British warships, and her citizens will welcome heartily the naval visitors. Vice-Admiral Field and the officers and men of H. M. S. Hood and H. M. S. Repulse, ships of the Special Service Squadron now completing a tour of the Empire, and also H. M. S. Adelaide, which has accompanied them from Canada's sister Dominion, Australia.

An elaborate entertainment program has been arranged for the period of the carnival. There will be regattas, military tournaments, band concerts, torchlight processions, pyrotechnic water displays, championship sporting events, yachting, illuminations and pageants.

To Canadians, the city of Halifax is the actual cradle of their nation. For Americans the city contains much of the history of the Province and the land which contributed so much to its settlement.

The story of the city will be told in pageantry and song while the prowess of the mariners of the Province will be indicated in a comprehensive program of sports. International interest is added to the occasion by the ocean race of British and American yachts from New York to Halifax.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, July 18—The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Miss Steere, Boston.
G. Gilbert, Boston.
Mrs. Evans, San Francisco.
Mrs. and Miss Conant, Tex.
Miss Parks, Chicago.
Mr. Mrs. and Miss Blackstone, Decatur, Ill.
Miss Blackstone, New York.
H. Campbell, Tulsa, Okla.
Miss McLean, Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Morrice, Auckland, N. Z.
Mrs. Smith, Auckland, N. Z.
Mrs. Jackson, Goulburn, Australia.
Mrs. Stokes, Calcutta.
Mrs. Kavana, Amritsar, India.
Mrs. Vane, Sweden.
Miss Soderberg, Sweden.
Mrs. Read, Sweden.
Miss and Miss G. Smith, Dublin.
Mrs. Thacker, Dublin.
B. Queen, Edinburgh.
Mrs. Scott, Glasgow.
Mrs. Vaughan, Monmouth.
F. Olmull, London.
A. Lewis, Birmingham.
Mrs. and Mrs. Smolens, Liverpool.
Mrs. Taylor, Saskatoon, Kan.
Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Leighton Buzzard.
J. White, Bolton.
S. Comer, Market Drayton.
Mrs. Hanton, Blundellsands.
Mr. and Mrs. Raby, Bath.
D. Brown, King's Langley.
J. Ashby, Harrow.
Mrs. Wigort, Cookham.
A. Rogers, Cheltenham.
Miss Bradshaw, Weston-super-Mare.
Mrs. Anderson, Bracknell.
Miss Bardley, Kidderminster.
Miss Reedel, Camelford.
Miss Clegg, Wootley.
Miss Howitt, Wootley.
C. Lewis, Smethwick.

Among the visitors to the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor in London yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Holdom, Chicago.

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ADVERTISING MEN TO WORK FOR PEACE

All Delegates Present Subscribed "International" Resolution Condemning War

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 18—"We came, we saw, we have been conquered." These words formed the theme of a speech by John Oswald at the concluding business session of the advertising convention.

But the most dramatic feature of the closing session was a stir caused by a resolution on the subject of peace, which came suddenly among the more or less formal resolutions of thanks. Pasadena delegates had prepared a resolution, advocating the Monitor Peace Plan, but this was shelved in favor of one which was proposed and accepted as "international."

"This is an international convention," said Lou E. Holland, president, "and there could be nothing greater than that the chief representatives of all the nations here shall, in the presence of us all, sign this resolution." The Massachusetts delegates rose to their feet and cheered, waving hats and handkerchiefs in true American convention style.

Mr. Holland signed first for the United States, followed by Harold C. Vernon of Britain, followed in turn by Holland, the Irish Free State, Ulster, and France. When the German delegate advanced in answer to the call of his country's name his appearance gave rise to an extraordinary burst of enthusiasm, which, it is safe to say, exceeded that shown to any other signatory. He was followed by the delegates of India, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and Scotland. "This is the greatest thing that ever happened. It is a resolution in the interests of humanity, and I am proud of you," said Mr. Holland, after the signatures were completed.

The resolution condemned war and pledged the delegates to favor all proper efforts for peace and to use their utmost endeavor to awaken a more intense public sentiment against all the insidious movements which have a tendency to arouse the war passions. The advertising clubs of the world are called on to make this message of international good will a part of their permanent program till war shall have a place only in history.

The convention closed with the presentation to Mr. Holland of a signed portrait of the Prince of Wales, which so deeply touched the recipient he found difficulty in framing his thanks. Other gifts from Americans to their British hosts followed, and the proceedings ended with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King."

At the opening session the chairman said that an American delegate told him: "On the ship while coming here I learned to sing 'God Save the King' with my lips, but I now sing it with my heart"—and it certainly sounded like it.

The town of Houston, Tex., has been fixed on for next year's convention, and Mr. Holland was reelected president. The president's last words were: "We leave here feeling in our hearts that Britain is triumphant indeed."

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edith R. Field, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Harry R. Witnans, New York City.
Mrs. Louise Winans, New York City.
Mrs. Marjorie A. Doolittle, Mechanic Falls, Me.
Edward M. Doolittle, Mechanic Falls, Me.
G. S. Anderson, Buenos Aires.
Mrs. Florence Anderson, Buenos Aires.
Mrs. M. S. French, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Viola B. Linsley, New Castle, Pa.
Gertrude E. Kingsley, Middlebury, Vt.
Emma E. Kingsley, Middlebury, Vt.
Mrs. Henry Well, New York City.
Mrs. Annie S. Peel, Ocean Park, Me.
Mr. Morris T. Rockman, New York City.

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NEW YORK, July 18—The American Locomotive Company has booked 10 switching type locomotives for the New Haven road.

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ADVANCE GUARD OF AMERICAN BAR REACHES LONDON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 18—The advance guard of the American Bar Association, invited to England as the guests of the British Bar Association, has arrived and has opened headquarters at the Hotel Cecil. Other early arrivals are coming in increasing numbers although the main body is not expected until late tomorrow night. The first event on the program is not scheduled until Monday. These newcomers quickly take the places of the departing advertising delegates, thus maintaining the pressure on London's hotel accommodations and at the same time sustaining the city's position as the convention city of the season. The American Bar Association staff at the Cecil and the British reception committee are already dealing with a steady stream of inquiring visitors.

Opening Sunday with services at Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Cathedral, the convention continues through the week. Thursday King George gives a garden party at Buckingham Palace. There is also to be a visit to Sulgrave Manor.

OCCUPIER MAY BUY STATE-OWNED HOME

British Housing Bill Amendments Weaken Socialistic Ideal Underlying Measure

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 18—The Socialistic ideal underlying the British Government's housing scheme has received a further setback.

Under pressure from the Conservatives and the Liberals in the House of Commons last night, John Wheatley, Minister of Health, agreed to a number of additional changes. The most important of these permits state-owned houses to be sold to the occupants.

This concession to private ownership is not complete, in that the price that occupants must pay is not to be based upon the specially reduced rates at which such houses are to be offered for rent. It is nevertheless important, since the scheme as originally drafted did nothing to help the tenant to become the owner of the house he occupied. This reproach is now removed, though it will still be more advantageous to the occupant to rent than to own his home. Other amendments agreed to last night also improve the measure. One of them removes the complete disability originally imposed upon the tenant in the matter of subletting. Now a tenant will be allowed to sublet a limited portion of his accommodation, though not the entire house, since this might have enabled him to become something in the nature of a landlord, which the scheme is intended to discourage.

Another amendment enables building materials for state-owned houses to be bought "in the cheapest market, wherever situated." This is also beneficial, since it abolishes the monopoly which the measure as first drafted proposed to confer upon a limited number of firms handling British goods.

Further amendments have still to be discussed.

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INTEREST GROWING IN WAR OUTLAWRY

Draft Treaty of Disarmament and Security Brings Favorable Reports From Abroad

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 18—The replies that are being received from foreign governments in response to the draft treaty of disarmament and security, submitted to them by a group of Americans working for the outlawing of war, are distinctly encouraging to the treaty's success, said David Hunter Miller, New York attorney and an active member of this committee.

Mr. Miller, who was legal adviser to the United States delegation at the Peace Conference and helped to draw up the final draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations, said today that while the exact content of these replies must be held in confidence for the time being, it was permissible to state that their tenor was favorable to the eventual acceptance of the treaty.

Practical Peace Step

Since the favorable consideration of the "draft treaty" by the Council of the League of Nations, public interest in it has been greatly accentuated, and among the nation-wide organizations that are giving extensive distribution to the treaty text, Mr. Miller said, are the Foreign Policy Association and the Church Peace Union. These organizations consider the proposed treaty, drawn up as it is by legal and diplomatic experts, a decidedly practical step for bringing world peace into realization.

An interesting analogy between that part of the treaty known as the "economic sanction clause" and the Monitor Peace Plan providing for the conscription of wealth was emphasized by Mr. Miller, who pointed out that as the practical working of both proposals would be to turn the waging of war into economic destruction, nations would be far more reluctant to enter upon aggressive conflict than they are now. The clause in the draft treaty would work out as an economic boycott against the nation taking the offensive, it is pointed out.

"There is a striking similarity of intention and of probable consequences," Mr. Miller said, "between the proposal to conscript wealth and our own proposal that all commercial, trade, financial and property interests of the aggressor nation and of its nationals cease to be entitled to any of the privileges, protections, rights and immunities accorded either by treaty or by international law. In our modern industrial and commercial world this would effectively cripple the aggressor nation's commercial activity and its prosperity."

The members of the "American group" are Maj.-Gen. Tanker H. Bliss (retired), American representative on the Supreme War Council; Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, former Chief of Staff of the American Army; David Hunter Miller; Dr. James T. Shotwell, professor of history at Columbia University; Prof. John Bates Clark, formerly of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Prof. Henry S. Pritchett of the Carnegie Foundation; Dr. Joseph Chamberlain and Dr. Stephen P. Dugan of Columbia University, and F. P. Keppel, former Assistant Secretary of War.

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Scene of Recent Hostilities





SUNSET STORIES

The Little Visitors

IT WAS 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and Helen, Carolyn, and Robert were spending the day with Mrs. Jamerson. "Mrs. Jamerson" was really their mother, and her name wasn't Jamerson, but the children were playing that it was, and that she lived in Chicago. Carolyn had thought of the game, and had told Helen and Robert that it would be so nice to show Mother just how they would act if they should ever go on a visit all by themselves.

They had been very charming little guests all day long. They had offered to go on any errands that Mrs. Jamerson might want to send them, they had admired her paintings and her flower-gardens, and had been very enthusiastic over her account of the games she had played and the things she had done when she was a little girl, and now they were having a party on the veranda.

"What do you think has been the nicest thing about your visit today?" asked their hostess. "I think it was the story you told about your trip to Yellowstone Park," said Robert. "I think the nicest thing is that we have been visiting you," said Helen. Carolyn agreed with her, and Robert said very quickly that of course that was the best part of it, but he had been thinking of the things they had been doing all day.

"Now," said Mrs. Jamerson, "I am going to tell you what I have loved

the most about my little guests. It has been the smiles that have been on their faces ever since they arrived this morning. Your grandmother taught me a little poem about smiles when I was a little girl and I am going to recite it to you:

One little smile woke me up one day
And scampered down the stairs to play;
And smiled at the baby who said, "Boo Hoo!"
The baby smiled, and then there were two.
Two little smiles were filled with glee
As they kissed the mother, and then there were three.

Three little smiles flew out the door
To welcome the milkman, and then there were four.

Four little smiles flew up the drive
To call on the coachman, and then there were five.

Five little smiles as bright as tricks
Went to school with Johnny, and then there were six.

Six little smiles took a bit of heaven
To Grandmother Baker, and then there were seven.

Seven little smiles said, "This is great—
This smiling business," and then there were eight.

Eight little smiles got home in time
To welcome a stranger, and then there were nine.

Nine little smiles shook hands, and when
They smiled their heads they smiled again.
They smiled so much and so fast they
That their final number we never knew.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

DUE TO the mainline information concerning railroad valuations, the Eastern Presidents' Conference Committee on Public Relations, through Robert S. Binkerd, vice chairman, has prepared a chart depicting the value which the railroads place upon their property.

The figures in round numbers follow:

400,000 miles of track at only \$25,000 a mile	\$10,000,000,000
The Dept. of Commerce estimates the cost of a mile of improved highway at \$20,000 a mile	\$1,000,000,000
60,000 locomotives at \$20,000 each	1,200,000,000
The 600 cars placed in service in the last two years have cost from \$60,000 to \$100,000 apiece	\$60,000,000
2,400,000 freight cars at \$1000 apiece	2,400,000,000
50,000 passenger coaches at \$10,000 each	500,000,000
New steel coaches cost over \$20,000 apiece	1,000,000,000
Material and supplies on hand (includes rail, coal and other items)	500,000,000
Working capital	500,000,000
50,000 stations, freight terminals, yards, signals, roundhouses, shops, machine shops, etc.	500,000,000
Millions of dollars apiece	7,000,000,000
Total	\$22,350,000,000

In the year 1919, the Interstate Commerce Commission, an unbiased governmental agency, which has never shown the railroads undue partiality, valued the railroads at \$18,000,000,000. This has subsequently been raised \$2,000,000,000 as a result of heavy capital expenditures in the last five years. Therefore, the Interstate Commerce Commission itself agrees to a valuation of \$18,000,000,000 under the value estimate, while persons who have slight knowledge of railroad matters are publishing papers and pamphlets asserting the value of the railroads to be about \$12,000,000,000.

The Truth Essential

The subject of railroad valuations, upon which rates are based, is one of importance to every person. There are 775,000 stockholders in American railroads and more than 1,000,000 bondholders.

A large part of the funds of life insurance companies, representing 18,000,000 policy holders, are invested in the railroads. The funds of savings banks are invested in the railroads. If the railroads cannot earn their fixed charges, which they cannot do if rates are forced downward by a material reduction in the valuation, investors and policy holders, and savings bank depositors will be the losers.

And if freight rates are forced down, wages will unquestionably be reduced.

Courtesy to Subordinates

Several letters have appeared recently in the Railway Age, calling upon officials to show more consideration for the men serving under them. It is difficult to generalize upon a situation of this character, but there can be little doubt that the officers who display the greatest courtesy toward their men obtain the most loyal and efficient service from them.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, is probably the most popular chief executive among his men of any railroad president. As a result of this, the Baltimore & Ohio showed an increase in its net for the year 1923 of 75 per cent. Conversely, the Pennsylvania showed an increase of only 14 per cent.

One of the correspondents states that his superior often fails to see his employees when he passes them on the street, although he never fails to recognize the president or vice-president half a block away.

A prize contest was recently conducted by the Railway Age on the subject of "Courtesy to Subordinates."

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ject of improving the morale among railway employees, and it was noticeable that the winning contribution (by an official of an outside concern) said "The emphasis upon the crisis of the entire situation—namely, the necessity for more brotherly love and less austerity and vanity upon the part of those in positions of authority."

"Standard Time"

An interesting photograph in Railroad Life depicts the arrival at Englewood Station, Chicago, of the Broadway Limited over the Pennsylvania and the Twentieth Century of the New York Central at 9:30 a. m. Both trains pull into the station morning after morning, right on the dot of 9:30, on adjacent tracks, after having traveled more than 900 miles each via widely separated routes, the Pennsylvania having covered a shorter distance but over higher ground in the Alleghenies, while the Central has followed the water level route through Buffalo and along the Lake Shore.

Employee Magazine Pictures

The editors of the numerous employee magazines display real ingenuity in their selection of cover designs for their magazines. Of the several magazines recently issued it is difficult to select the best design, whether it be the Baltimore & Ohio's effective presentation of the "Birthday Party" given its Capital Limited with a group of pretty girls on the observation platform, or the photograph of a group of boys raising the Stars and Stripes. With due respect to current fiction magazines, in the writer's opinion the railroad men dress their publications in more attractive covers.

Vancouver Station Beautified

How a muddy stream in the center of Vancouver into which the tide of the bay backed was reclaimed by the railroad is interestingly described in a recent issue of the Canadian National Magazine. A park in which 12,000 tulips have been set out and which is named "Thornton Park" in honor of Sir Henry, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, now marks the site of the former stream, and when the entire project is completed, the Vancouver station and its approaches will be one of the most beautiful on the continent. It is pertinent to note that this expensive, massive station handles fewer passengers and fewer trains daily than many of the most insignificant suburban stations in the United States.

Of Interest to Travelers

In addition to its new Montreal Limited, the New York Central has placed in service a new main line between New York and Montreal via the Rutland Railroad, known as "The Mount Royal." The train leaves New York at 8:40 p. m., reaching Montreal at 7:50 a. m., and returning leaves Montreal at 8:25 p. m., arriving in New York at 7:30 a. m. Club car, sleepers and coaches are carried.

An electrically operated railway from Presque Isle, N. E., to Frontier Lake, Me., is contemplated by the Canadian Pacific, to shorten the distance between Quebec and St. John.

Persons studying the New Haven time-tables for schedules of trains between

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tween New York and Maine and New Hampshire resorts are warned to read the footnotes diligently. Many of these trains, and sleepers on them, are handled only on certain days of the week. Among the resort trains this year, are the "State of Maine" from Grand Central Terminal at 7 p. m. with sleepers for Portland, Plymouth, N. H., and Mt. Desert Ferry; "Rockland Express" Tri-days only from Grand Central at 6 p. m. on coaches, sleepers for Rockland, Bath, Portsmouth and Portland; "Washington-Bar Harbor Express," sleepers only to Mt. Desert Ferry, Portland and Rockland, from Washington and Philadelphia; and "New York-Bar Harbor Express" with sleepers for New York 6:15 p. m. with sleepers for Mt. Desert, Kineo, Bath, North Anson, Me., Waterville and Rockland. If space is not available on trains from Grand Central, the train from Washington passing through Pennsylvania Terminal at 6:35 p. m. may be used.

TURKEY REGAINING COTTON POSITION

In Three Years Country More Than Decuples Number of Bales Sent to Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 7.—Turkey has made rapid strides to recover her cotton position, which suffered a severe setback due to the war. This was brought out in reply to a questionnaire of 18 points sent out by the International Cotton Federation recently with a view to collecting exhaustive information as to the cotton industry throughout the world, except in the United States and Egypt.

Turkey produced some 15,000 bales of about 400 pounds in 1921 and this year this has risen to an estimated total of 160,000 bales. Improved methods have been introduced by M. Bayeus, a Belgian specialist, who is managing a farm near Adana. These include sowing in straight lines, which also renders possible the mechanical removal of weeds, hitherto done by hand. Labor shortage is the greatest drawback, and a suitable mechanical picker would find a ready market.

Replies to the International Cotton Federation's questionnaire were received altogether from seven countries in the British Empire and these are now printed in the bulletin of the federation. Details were also given of cotton-growing in Asia Minor, Argentina, China, Colombia, the Belgian Congo, the French colonies, Korea, Paraguay, Italian Somaliland and Spain.

The answers made by these countries show that although the cotton harvested by countries other than the United States and India constitutes only a fraction of the whole, yet the outlook for the future is promising. Of course in the different countries, different problems have to be met which decide whether cotton can be economically grown.

The two chief factors are rainfall and transport facilities. The latter can be eventually overcome, and in countries like the Sudan, Kenya and Tanganyika, railway extension is already going on. In places where the rainfall is insufficient but where irrigation is possible, this problem is being tackled, as, for example, by the irrigation work now being carried out in the Sudan which will open up hundreds of thousands of acres to cotton cultivation.

Another subject of importance dealt with in the bulletin is the effect of the 48-hour week on the cotton industry. This was discussed at the cotton congress at Stockholm in 1922 and it was decided to collect information on the subject. Ten out of eleven countries have a 48-hour week, either by law or agreement.

The effect of the 48-hour week upon American cotton production is described in an unbiased manner by an official of the Washington Bureau of Agriculture. He shows how the high level point of 14,000,000 bales in 1914 fell away to approximately 10,500,000 bales, and in 1923, with increased acreage under cotton, the yield may be placed at between 9,000,000 and 13,000,000 bales, according as the boll-weevil damage is heavy or light. This is for the immediate future.

Considering that in 1917 Paraguay started cotton-growing with 20 hectares (one hectare equals 2.47 acres), which produced a yield worth £1500, she may be said to have progressed well, as in 1924 she had 13,000 hectares under cotton, which is estimated to bring £720,000.

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MAKE WASHINGTON MODEL CITY, IS GOAL TO PRESERVE CAPITAL

Inroads of Commonplace Development Sound Warning of Need for a Definite Artistic Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Architects, engineers, landscape and city planning experts see a growing tendency on the part of Washington to become more and more commonplace, and for its beauties to deteriorate.

Ideally situated amid countless natural beauties, it could be made one of the world's most artistic capitals. However, the lack of conservation of natural beauties of the terrain has been an overlooked that until now has the true situation been brought home to the people.

The natural beauty granted so lavishly in the District of Columbia in diversified landscape of hills, ravines, meandering streams and marvelous trees is being destroyed by modern excavating machinery. Ravines are filled with dump, trees chopped down by the wholesale, and hills leveled.

What was once picturesque country is converted into monotonous rows of cheap houses and concrete alleys. Forests are replaced by crowded brick structures basking in the sun. Much of this forest might have been added to the park system. Some plots of priceless trees still remain in different parts of Washington. Are these also to be sacrificed?

Old Estates Placarded

Beautiful old estates are being placarded with "for sale" signs, and unless these homes are preserved they will be given over to delicatessen shops and cheap restaurants. Conventional concrete and steel structures are taking the place of fine mansions surrounded by trees and shrubs. As these modern buildings are placed close to the sidewalks, the national capital must soon become a typical modern city devoid of the special features which have been Washington's greatest charm and which it must preserve as the Nation's Capital, and not a commercial city.

In the northwest section, factory-like homes surrounded by concrete paving instead of a small circle or square of green are being built.

Down town the charming old-time beauty of Washington is rapidly disappearing around La Fayette Square, while Connecticut Avenue is becoming a prosy row of garage salesrooms similar to middle Broadway in New York City. Close to the imposing Union Station, shoddy lunch shacks offend the eye and "for sale" signs promise further deterioration. A little farther on tumbled old frame houses stand far below the level of the street.

If beautiful sunken gardens could take the place of such ugliness, they would transform the entrance to Washington.

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington's chief thoroughfare, is lined, at the Capitol end, with cheap hotels, rooming houses, laundries and junk shops.

Cherry Chase Changed

Cherry Chase, formerly a charming suburb of Washington in what was once a picturesque region west of Rock Creek, presents an array of cheap houses and stores; the school children play in the streets.

The Washington Monument, a masterpiece for all time and one of the greatest national commemorative works of art, has like a jewel set in tin, surroundings so inferior and crude as to almost neutralize its effect. One proposed plan provides for the planting of rows of trees on the slope leading up to the monument, and for sunken gardens on its west side. These groves and gardens could well be transferred from paper to reality.

Mount Vernon should be connected with the capital by a beautiful driveway commanding wide views of the Potomac Valley. Such a plan has been under consideration since it was first suggested by a Senate report in 1889. Surely, after so many years of deliberation, the time is ripe for action. The small parks with which Old Washington was well supplied have

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payer, which has fallen from, in round figures, \$4,000,000 in 1921-22 to under \$1,000,000 in the estimates for 1924-25. Though 1923 was, on the whole, a year of comparative tranquillity, it was also a year of somewhat severe economic depression.

Bad trade caused the closing down of a certain number of small concerns and a considerable amount of unemployment, which rose in the winter to an average monthly figure of about 2000 Jews, plus an unknown, but probably not very large, number of Arabs. As a natural consequence there was a considerable rise in the number of emigrants. The Jewish immigrants numbered 7421, as compared with 7444 in 1922, but Jewish emigrants increased from 1503 to 3466, so that the net Jewish immigration was considerably less than in the previous year.

Nevertheless, the picture is not by any means one of unrelieved gloom. A number of important new enterprises were started during the year.

Fall in Imports

As regards foreign trade, there was a fall in the value of imports, which was, however, mainly attributable to the fall in prices. Exports rose in value, but this was mainly due to exceptionally large exports of specie. With imports valued at £24,935,000 and exports valued at £21,554,730 the apparent adverse balance, though smaller than it was, is still very heavy. The official view, however, is that "the end of 1923 finds the country economically healthier, and the downward tendency of trade appears to be finally checked."

The reforming zeal of the Administration has been hampered by financial stringency. The fiscal year 1923-24 ended with a deficit of £273,000, and though this was covered from surpluses from previous budgets, severe economy will still have to be practiced, more especially as Palestine will shortly have to begin taking its share, with arrears from March, 1920, in the service of the Ottoman public debt.

The total Government expenditure of £21,837,000 included the cost of the state railways and the post office. Apart from these revenue-producing sources, the main items are public security, £207,000; public works, £2213,000; public health, £2114,000; and education, £259,000.

In education, to which the Government has for the first time given the closest attention, progress continues to be made, though unavoidable economies have prevented a full program for the year from being realized. There are now 212 Government schools, with 19,000 pupils, of whom 3000 are girls, and the Government also maintains training colleges for men and women, with a total of 136 pupils, of whom 56 are women. In the course of the year, four scholarships at the American University at Beirut were awarded by the Government to Palestinian teachers in its service. In addition to the Government schools, which are mainly attended by Moslems, there are 397 denominational schools, with 34,000 pupils of whom 18,000 are Jews and 13,000 are Christians. These schools are entirely supported by the committees to which they belong, except for trifling grants-in-aid from the Government, amounting in the aggregate to only £2500. Ninety-six per cent of the Jewish children of school age are at school and 81 per cent of the Christian children, but in the case of the Moslems, who form the bulk of the population, the proportion is only 17 per cent, and that after four years of educational reform.

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EDINBURGH HOLDS SCOTS SCOUT WEEK

Sir Robert Baden Powell Inspects Troops and Invites Them to Wembley

EDINBURGH, July 4 (Special Correspondence).—The Scottish Scout week has been an unqualified success. The "week" has included a parade in the King's Park and a "Wolf Club rally and a rumble-tumble" in Roseburn Park. The Scouts in Edinburgh are organized into six local associations and each is under a district commissioner. Every year a district shield is awarded to the troop which is judged to be the best. This year the award went to the 2d East Edinburgh (Portobello) for the second year in succession.

A day of chivalry or "good turn" day was also organized, when all Edinburgh Scouts collected in their own areas, flowers, fruit, eggs, and books and distributed them among the charitable institutions. In one children's home, where dainties seldom come, 30 dozen eggs, apples, bananas, and other luxuries were left by the lads—making the Scouts' week a "children's week" in that home.

The President of the Scottish Headquarters Council, W. L. Calderwood, gave an address on "Scottish and International Aspects of Scouting" to the Rotary Club at a luncheon which included guests from America, Canada, and London. He spoke of the International jamboree at Wembley, where 12,000 Scouts will gather in August. Some of the boys are going from there to an international gathering in Denmark. Next month a party is going on a "hike" to French forests and another party is to visit Poland. In one country only was scouting condemned and that was in Soviet Russia.

Scout week was brought to a close with a rally of Scouts from the East of Scotland districts. They gathered on the parade ground of the King's Park and were inspected by Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Baden Powell—Chief Scout and founder. On his arrival he was greeted by the Cubs with their "grand howl." A detachment of Sea Scouts from Granton were specially noticed. Troops from Berwickshire, Gala, and the Lothians were distinguished by the flags they carried.

At the close of the inspection 4000 Scouts and 1500 Cubs made a concerted rush and surrounded the Chief Scout. He told them they were not only beautiful themselves, but that a rally outside their splendid old city and under the shadow of the mountain was a sight to remember. He hoped to see them at the jamboree in London. The chaps there wanted to see what their Scottish brothers were like.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Glass of Fashion in the Home

NOT all amateur decorators, concerned with the charms of their own homes, realize the decorative value of mirrors. In many cases, a mirror simply and attractively framed is better than a picture for a specified space upon a wall; and there is hardly a room anywhere in process of furnishing into which a looking glass cannot be appropriately fitted.

Mantels are difficult problems to those who do not possess old family portraits or works of art of sufficient excellence and dignity to be given a position of prominence above the hearth. Too often this place of honor is usurped by something frivolous or otherwise unsuitable, or by a multitude of small, meaningless objects which distract the eye. A well-framed mirror, even a very ordinary one, can give a mantel an air of distinction, especially if it is combined with a pair of candlesticks and a low bowl or jar of flowers.

One such arrangement comes to memory. An old, nearly square French mirror of bronze plaster with a wide inner enamel of dull blue was hung above an old white-painted mantel. Polychrome candlesticks in bronze and blue (the blue, yellow candles) matched the mirror, but did not rival it in interest. These, with a fragment of old blue Chinese embroidery and a varied grouping of orange or yellow flowers, made the mantel a stimulating bit of beauty.

A tall, narrow mirror hung over a mantel gives a bad effect, particularly if it is tilted forward. It should be hung lengthwise, or relegated to an upright panel-shaped space. A handsome old, gilt-framed mirror is a choice acquisition, which can hardly be spoiled in the hanging; yet its loveliness may be enhanced by carefully selected surroundings. By hanging above a mantel it may take on too bright and hard an appearance, and is likely to be better on a dull wall in a softened environment. Hanging over a mahogany stand or console, between windows curtained in dark hints, it would be extremely delightful.

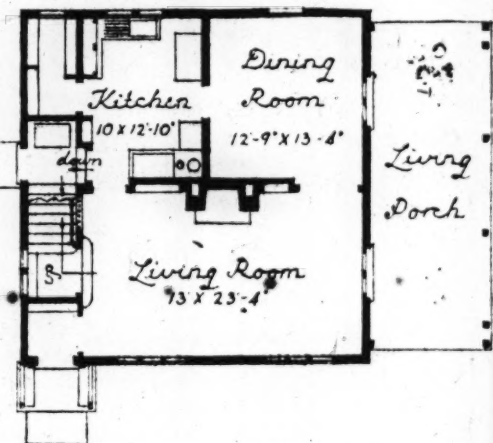
The usual drawing room or living room should not be provided with more than one or two mirrors. If there is one above the mantel, another, perhaps smaller, in an oval frame, may find a pleasing place between windows or over a bookcase or a small table. In one case, in a family sitting room, an oblong mahogany-framed mirror was suspended above a low Martha Washington stand. The intervening space proved too wide; and so a square of dark Chinese embroidery was fastened below the mirror. It bridged the space agreeably and made a background for a Spanish pitcher of bright summer flowers. Such a combination is sometimes helpful in filling a wall space. A piece of embroidery or tapestry brings down the dark tone of the mirror, filling a long space better than the mirror

would fill it alone, and the textile softens the lines of the frame.

A vestibule needs a mirror, of any size whatever, at which a guest may examine the exact angle of her hat. A small, dark entry can be brightened and enlarged (visually) by means of a long mirror on the remotest wall. An upper hall can be suitably furnished with a tall mirror and a low chest, or with a chest of drawers with a medium-sized mirror above it. As a rule, a bedroom, especially one of limited size, looks better with a dressing table or a chest of drawers, surmounted by a mirror, than it does with a conventional dresser. The two articles of furniture can be purchased separately, often at considerably smaller expense than would be demanded for a dresser with a mirror attached. If one has a number of available mirrors, various effects may be tried until the right one is arrived at.

A housewife who is willing to furnish her home gradually, and change the position of her pieces as new treasures are acquired, will find herself repaid if she devotes some thought and money to these ornaments. From time to time she will find in an antique shop or a second-hand store a looking glass, large or small, which may be an inspiring addition to the ensemble of a room. The writer knows one such woman who has now become possessed of 14—not, after all, a large number to be distributed through a house. For no one of them has she paid more than \$5. One for which that sum was spent was the old French mirror mentioned above; another was a long, gilt-and-mahogany glass, somewhat tarnished by time, but still distinguished. Others cost from \$4 to 25 cents. Some needed a little repairing, others had to have new-old glass inserted.

Here, in conclusion, is something worth noting. If you buy an old frame, have it fitted with old glass in good condition. At a glazier's shop, broken mirrors are cut down to smaller sizes. Here one can obtain a glass not too fresh and shiny, which will harmonize with an old frame. Such a glass is considerably cheaper than the new, and more attractive for its purpose.



A House Which Borrows From the Dutch Colonial Tradition, Designed by Charles S. Keefe of New York for a Small Family. The Ground Plans Are Peculiarly Economical of Space, the Trim Increases the Apparent Dimensions, and an Abundance of Closets Makes Neat Housekeeping Easy.

An Efficient Small House With Comfort and Charm

THE planning of the small house is by no means as simple as it appears on the surface, for it requires much wise forethought to divide a limited amount of space into rooms of the requisite number and size and no little architectural skill to provide an arrangement that is both pleasing and efficient.

In this small home of engaging appearance, designed by Charles S. Keefe of New York City for a client at Kingston, N. Y., the ground area measuring 29x28 feet, has been ad-

aptly adopted only after they had been given serious consideration on the part of both architect and client. Thus disappointments were avoided and waste prevented.

The Dutch Colonial type of architecture, which the house adopted, seems peculiarly suited to the small dwelling. Originated by the homely early Dutch settlers, it has grown to be intimately associated with New York history and heartiness and has assimilated native tendencies, becoming at last not only typically American but by far the most favored style of architecture for the home of modest proportions.

Departing somewhat from the present custom of creating the style in frame, the architect has reverted to the earlier method of utilizing stucco in its construction. The house is stucco over wire lath, white with white trim. No stain was used on the roof, the shingles being left to weather naturally.

The latter, an exceedingly spacious

architect bringing the wall out nearly flush with the fireplace. While it might not be desirable to sacrifice the space in a room of limited size, in this case the designer was justified in so doing. The top rail of the little old Dutch mantel with its inverted columns for the sake of conformity with the shingles around the top of the bookshelves.

Service Porch and Up-Stairs

The stairs rise from the end of the living-room, but are to be seen through the grille to the landing. Through a broad opening the dining room is entered. Off from it is the kitchen. The latter is designed to meet the conditions of a servient household if the exigencies of the occasion demand it. It is fitted with a combination coal and gas range; a sink with two drain boards, beneath one of which is a laundry tub, convenient for washing out small pieces such as towels or napkins. No other laundry facilities are provided, as this work is done outside the premises. Among the built-in conveniences are a kitchen cabinet, interesting cupboard groups, broom closet and, in the entry, many well-arranged shelves. An ice box can be filled from the outside.

The second floor is divided into one huge bedroom, a counterpart of the living room, one guest room and a small office where the man of the house pursues his business. This may easily be turned into an extra bedroom.

Closets and Trim

A feature most acceptable to the housewife is the multiplicity of closets for wearing apparel and linen. An arrangement in the bathroom that has worked out very well is a closet the height of the door, the latter is divided in the middle, the lower half sheltering the laundry hamper and the upper half a closet. There is a trunk room in the attic with access to it by a flight of steps that fold up against the ceiling when not in use. They

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are lowered easily by means of counterpoise weights. The floors are oak throughout with white trim and the walls are all a deep cream. This uniformity possesses the advantage of seeming to increase the spaciousness of the house rather than limiting it as is apt to be the case when each room is decorated in a different color. A 10-foot porch along the side of the house adds immeasurably to the enjoyment of the occupants and also constitutes an interesting factor in the architectural treatment. Taken as a whole, this little Dutch Colonial cottage is distinguished by genuine charm, economy of space and efficiency of plan, attributes that go to make the honest house.

Bizarre Styles

Special Correspondence

HERE, on the boulevards, in the restaurants and at the theater the new shoulder boutonniere is to be seen. Shops where artificial flowers are sold have taken on a new tone. For some time flowers on hats have not been popular, and if a corsage bouquet were worn, the flowers were natural. Suddenly, almost overnight, this new vogue was accepted. The flower must be artificial, and it must be worn on the shoulder. Possibly the style is in part a reaction from severely plain dresses, perhaps it is due to the preference for extreme simplicity in hats of Frenchwomen who are yet glad to offset somewhat the plainness of their millinery by a touch of gaiety on the shoulder. Whatever the reason, it is so charming a mode that one hopes it will stay for a while.

Jewelry is to the fore, too. Semi-precious stones, artificial pearls in ropes of two or three strands, and ear-rings with long pendants, some touching the shoulder, are another indication of an attempt to relieve the simplicity of the preferred black or dark blue, straight-line dress.

A note of red is creeping in, seen most often on sport clothes and emphasized by coral ornaments, red camellias or a flaming geranium. With dark blue and black the white garland is the favorite.

Several costumes have been seen with the color supplied by a heavy string of beads worn backward so that from the front it might be a close necklace worn high about the neck. The beads are strung at intervals and end in a tassel. This fashion is also carried out by the scarves and boas (again much in demand) worn backwards, like a choker in front, with the ends over each shoulder. Evening dresses often have high necks in front, being cut well below the shoulder blades in the back.

From these extremes simpler modifications will evolve, better suited to the American woman who wishes to avoid the bizarre which is so well carried off by the French woman.

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Olive Savories

SAVORIES with olives may be prepared either by stoning the olives and filling the interiors with some kind of stuffing, or by chopping them up with hard-boiled eggs and other ingredients and serving them on toast, with or without sauce.

Another method of serving is in aspic, or in savory cream in little china or paper cases. Olives can also be used as an addition to brown sauces for steaks and other entrees.

The easiest way to stone olives is to use a small sharp paring or kitchen knife, and to cut into the fruit carefully until the point of the knife touches the stone. Then the stone should be gently pared, care being taken not to break the flesh of the olive. Use a spiral motion in the operation.

Olive With Anchovies

Peel the olives from the stones by cutting them around in a spiral, as above described. If this is carefully done, the olives will have preserved their outward appearance, but will be hollow inside. Stuff the cavities with anchovies pounded into a paste with cream.

Olive Stuffed With Tomato

Take some tomato pulp which has been seasoned with pepper and salt and mixed with whipped cream, and use as a stuffing for the olives.

Olive and Shrimps With Cottage Cheese

Cut out with a pastry cutter some small rounds of bread half an inch thick. Fry slowly in oil or butter to a pale brown, but not as crisp as croutons, and in only enough oil or butter for the bread to soak up. Let them drain and get cold, then place them on a round layer of watercress or lettuce, and on top put cottage cheese to the thickness of half an inch in a rough effect. In the cheese of each round place upright the halves of three large stoned olives, and in the center of the ring place a little higher heap of the cheese trimmed with fine shreds of small red chili or the head of a shrimp. Around the outside edges of the olive ring arrange good-sized picked shrimps.

Olive Sauce for Fowl, Fish, Meat, or Vegetables

Two tablespoonfuls butter or 2 tablespoonfuls olive oil; 1 teaspoonful minced onion; 2½ tablespoonfuls browned flour; 2 cupfuls brown stock or 2 bouillon cubes; 6 tablespoonfuls chopped or sliced olives, bits of bay leaf, 1 clove, Worcestershire sauce, paprika.
Melt the butter, or better still,

merely heat the olive oil. Add the minced onion, bit of bay leaf and clove. Cook until the onion is soft, then remove the clove and bay leaf. Blend in the browned flour and gradually add the brown stock or bouillon. Stir until the sauce is smooth, and when it boils, flavor with half a teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, and add sliced olives, either ripe, green, or pimiento, according to preference. Add salt and paprika to taste.

This sauce is easily made and is particularly good with eggplant or cauliflower, with tuna fish or haddock, or with chicken, tongue, or warmed-over meats.

Olive Sandwiches

Pounded yolks of 2 or 3 hard-boiled eggs; 2 sieved yolks; whipped cream as needed; a few olives stoned and quartered; a red pepper; anchovy paste; pinch of salt and white pepper. Mix thoroughly in a dish the egg yolks, a pinch of salt and white pepper, a little anchovy paste, and half a dozen capers minced very fine. Stir in enough whipped cream to make it of a very thick consistency. Put in enough olives stoned and quartered to allow about eight pieces of olive to each cake. Pile the mixture high in the center and decorate the top with sieved yolks, or with the red pepper shredded, or with both in alternate strips of color.

Olive Sandwiches

These are made with chopped olives mixed with tomato pulp, yolk of hard-boiled eggs, and enough mayonnaise or whipped cream to make it of a consistency thick enough to spread between two slices of very thin toast. The paste for these sandwiches can be varied in a dozen ways, but it must be remembered that olives are of a very delicate flavor, which may easily be overpowered by stronger ingredients. For instance, onions, no matter how mild, should not be mixed with olives, and even anchovy should be employed sparingly. Sardines may be used.

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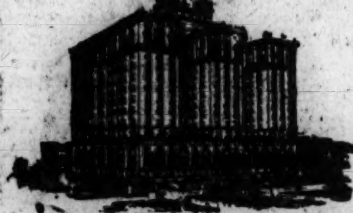
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INDIAN FIELD OPEN TO ARCHITECTS

D. W. Ditchburn Deplores Status Is Lower Than in England

BOMBAY, June 15 (Special Correspondence).—"The architect of a country must truly interpret the ideals and aspirations of that country, while at the same time every building must correspond to the uses for which it was intended," said D. W. Ditchburn, president of the Bombay Architectural Association, when speaking to the younger members of the association at its annual general meeting recently.

Mr. Ditchburn took for his subject, "Architecture in India." At the outset of his address he paid a tribute to the antiquity of the art and said that the master-builder had been in evidence from the earliest times. The architect's profession was by no means inferior to that of the lawyer or the doctor, and yet it was surprisingly deplorable that the architect in India should occupy a position far lower than the status enjoyed by his brother in England.

True architecture, according to the speaker, must include the aesthetic aspect, without which, however able the grouping of the architectural features might be, the edifice would be deprived of "expression." To say that an architect must reflect his country's ideals, he warned his hearers, was not to say that he should blindly follow the models set by his forefathers. The old masters were, of course, great, as were their art and achievements. But it did not follow therefrom that they should be slavishly copied.

Mr. Ditchburn advocated a respectful but critical study of the past works with a view to assimilating those elements in them which were at once best and most suited to the modern conditions. He was fully in favor of a method according to which the present-day architect would consult the past, but not fall back on it—it would learn from the past, but not get obsolete.

The speaker next touched on the restrictions placed by town-planning and housing scheme regulations on an architect, who perhaps had brilliant and novel conceptions, the result being a monotonous "soulless" row of buildings. It was also suggested that the introduction of different colored stones and marbles, which India had in plenty, would make for a considerable improvement in the field of architecture in this country.

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100 rooms	\$2.00	\$2.50
150 rooms	\$2.50	\$3.00
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250 rooms	\$3.50	\$4.00
300 rooms	\$4.00	\$4.50
350 rooms	\$4.50	\$5.00
400 rooms	\$5.00	\$5.50
450 rooms	\$5.50	\$6.00
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OLYMPIC SWIMMING POOL, Les Tourelles, France, July 15.—The United States swimming team today started the sixth day of the Olympic competition with a victory in the women's 400-meter relay. They not only won but broke the world's record for the distance, negotiating the 400 meters in 4m. 58.4-ss.

The American women's relay team had matters all their own way in winning the final of the 400-meter event. The team includes Miss Gertrude Ederle, New York; Miss Euphrasia Donnelly, Indianapolis; Miss Ethel Lackie, Illinois; A. C. and Miss Mariechen Wehslau, Honolulu.

Miss Ederle missed Miss Donnelly a lead of five meters after going the first 100 meters and the Indianapolis girl more than held her own. Miss Lackie at No. 3 gained a few more meters so that Miss Wehslau took off for the last lap at least 10 yards ahead of Miss Barker of Great Britain, her nearest competitor. The Honolulu girl increased this lead with a splendid effort, finishing 13.4-ss ahead of the British in 4m. 58.4-ss, clipping 13.4-ss. from the former world's and Olympic record of 5m. 13.8-ss.

John Weissmuller, Illinois A. C., won the final of the 400-meter free style swim with M. Charlton of Australia, supposedly his strongest rival, third, and Andre Borg of Sweden, fourth. Weissmuller's time of 4m. 41.8-ss broke the Olympic record, but was far behind Arne Borg's world mark of 4m. 40.8-ss. However, has not yet been officially ratified.

Weissmuller made his formidable rivals in the 400-meter swim by a magnificent rush during the last 100 meters of a terrific struggle. Both the Illinois A. C. star and Arne Borg, his great Swedish rival, used the crawl stroke throughout the race. The American made two powerful lunges, losing several feet at the 100 and 200-meter marks, but came through with an irresistible rush in the last lap.

Thanks to his final rush, Weissmuller won by a more comfortable margin than either of the swimmers had enjoyed during the terrific race. Borg's time for second place was 4m. 43.4-ss, while Charlton's time was 4m. 45.4-ss. Weissmuller's time was 4m. 41.8-ss, dashing to within a few feet of the flying Swede, his time being 4m. 41.8-ss.

Miss Elizabeth Becker of the Ambassador Swimming Club of Atlantic City, N. J., won the final of the women's springboard fancy diving event. Miss Becker's time was 1m. 13.8-ss, breaking the Olympic record.

The American men's 800-meter relay team qualified for the semifinal by finishing first in the first heat. The team includes Ralph Breyer, Northwestern University; Harry Glancy, Cincinnati; A. J. A. J. Richard Howell, Sweden; western University, and Wallace O'Connor, Venice Plunge, Calif.

Miss Morton of Great Britain won the final of the 200-meter women's breaststroke event, with Miss Arnes Gersguth of New York second.

The American 800-meter relay team defeated Italy easily, covering the distance in 10m. 41.8-ss, in the first heat. The other teams which qualified were Sweden, Holland, Australia, Japan, France, and Great Britain, who finished in the order named in the second, third, and fourth heats. Czechoslovakia, which made the best time for the third position, and which completed the third heat, will also compete in the semifinal.

100-Meter Back Stroke—Won by Warren Keolaha, Hawaii. Paul Wyatt, United States, second; third, R. J. Bliz, Belgium; fourth, Rawlinson, Great Britain. Time—1m. 13.8-ss. (Near Olympic record.)

400-Meter Swim (Free Style for Men)—Won by John Weissmuller, United States; Arne Borg, Sweden, second; A. M. Charlton, Australia, third; Richard Howell, Sweden, fourth; J. G. Hatfield, Great Britain, fifth. Time—4m. 41.8-ss. (Breaks Olympic record.)

200-Meter Breast Stroke for Women—Won by Miss Morton, Great Britain; Miss Arnes Gersguth, New York, second; Miss Carson, Great Britain, third; Miss Petersen, Sweden, fourth; Miss Gilbert, Great Britain, fifth; Miss R. J. Bliz, Belgium, sixth. Time—3m. 33.8-ss.

Springboard Fancy Diving for Women—Won by Miss Elizabeth Becker, United States, with 8 points; Miss Arnes Gersguth, United States, second, with 12 points; Miss Carol Fletcher, Pasadena, Calif., third, with 16 points; Miss Johnson, Sweden, fourth, with 20 points; Miss Johnson, Sweden, fifth, with 24 points; Miss Borrett, Austria, sixth, with 28 points.

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Longwood Tennis Now in Semifinals

Johnson, Mercury, Rice, and White Win Morning Matches

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 15 (Special).—W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, famous chop-stroke player and intercollegiate champion in 1919; L. N. White of the University of Texas, with L. A. Thalhimer, intercollegiate doubles champion, in 1923 and 1924; L. B. Rice of the Longwood Cricket Club, former Yale varsity star, and Frederick Marcur of Lehigh University, were the winners of the 5th round of single play in the Longwood Bowl tennis tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club this morning, and Johnson will face Marcur, while the contestants White in the semifinal round this afternoon.

This morning's play was necessitated by the rain yesterday, and, as two matches were down for today, it was arranged to have this morning's matches two out of three sets instead of the customary three in five. Only three matches were actually played this morning, as G. P. Gardner Jr., the former Harvard University all-around athlete and intercollegiate tennis champion in 1922, did not appear for his match with White, and the latter moved into the semifinal by default.

The match which attracted the most attention this morning was the one between Marcur and N. W. Niles, who was the only one that required extra sets. Niles started out well and captured the first set at 6-2. The second set, however, was a close contest, and Niles broke the tie at 4-4. The third set found the players winning the first two sets, but Niles broke the tie at 4-4. The third set found the players winning the first two sets, but Niles broke the tie at 4-4.

Johnson showed some of his chop-stroke effectiveness when he ran away from Jerome Lang, the Columbia University player, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1. The summary: Johnson, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Mercury, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; Rice, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; White, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

LONGWOOD BOWL TENNIS SINGLES.—Fifth Round

W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated Jerome Lang, Columbia University, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Frederick Marcur, Lehigh University, defeated Niles, Longwood Cricket Club, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

L. N. White, University of Texas, defeated G. P. Gardner Jr., Longwood Cricket Club, by default.

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Warren Keolaha of Hawaii won the final of the 100-meter backstroke event in 1m. 13.8-ss, breaking the Olympic record.

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College Star in Longwood Bowl Semifinals

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MISS WILLS IS IN FINAL ROUND

United States Woman Champion Defeats Mme. A. G. Golding in Olympic Tennis

OLYMPIC STADIUM, Colombes, France, July 15 (AP)—Miss Helen Wills, the United States woman tennis champion, today reached the final round of the Olympic singles competition by defeating Mme. A. G. Golding of France, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Strong gusty winds forced Miss Wills to stroke cautiously and in consequence her play lacked the speed and daring of which she is capable when forced to exert herself. The Frenchwoman offered her little resistance, however, and the match dragged to a dull conclusion.

Mme. Golding won the first game at love on her own service, which was given a downward curve, just off the racket and which took such an awkward bound that Miss Wills at first found it puzzling. She soon got used to it, and after winning the first set, 6-3, the match went on confidently.

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OLYMPIC STADIUM, Colombes, France, July 15 (AP)—Miss Helen Wills, the

The Humble Peanut Rises to Power as King Cotton Falls

THE boll-weevil, as a blessing in disguise, has redeemed the south from being a one-crop country. Cotton is no longer autocrat. It has been dethroned by the weevil and must now take its place as merely one of a democracy, or perhaps an oligarchy of crops, among which the once humble peanut is rising to unwonted prominence.

In 1910 the United States raised \$12,000,000 worth of peanuts. A conservative valuation of this year's crop is \$75,000,000. Texas alone has 200,000 acres. What is to be done with all these millions of bushels? Surely they are not all to be sold on the street corners to boys and girls for five cents a bag? By no means. In the first place, the product is of high food value, higher even than wheat. The oil is a better lard substitute than cottonseed oil. It brings a higher price a gallon and can be made in the very same mills by the same machinery that is used to turn out cottonseed-oil.

It has been found that the meal mixed with white flour makes a palatable and highly nutritious bread, and that it may be used for crackers and cakes. Peanut butter can take the place of cow's butter, and peanut meal, which is a by-product of the oil, makes the best of stock food. In addition to the direct profits, the peanuts leave the land better off than when they were planted. For, like many of their cousins in the bean family, they gather and deposit nitrogen in the soil.

Keeps the Mills Going

According to one peanut expert, there is little danger of surfacing the world with peanut oil and cake, because the food value is such that there is a universal market for it. The south abounds in sandy soil that will produce little cotton or grain. If the peanut could submit specifications, it would ask for just such soil. Vast tracts where pine forests have stood may be made useful and valuable by planting them with peanuts. The cottonseed mills have a capacity far beyond the available supply of their raw material and have, therefore, lain with cold furnaces for a large part of the year. But now that the machinery of these mills, with slight adjustments that cost very little, can be turned into peanut-oil plants as they stand, they will naturally welcome a new industry that will extend the yearly period of operation and at the same time extend figures on the credit side of the ledger.

In Texas the peanuts are hauled to the mills in bags of about two bushels each and are sold in the shells. The bags are emptied into great bins, which contain thousands of bushels, and the nuts are taken by conveyors on an endless belt to the top story, where they pass through the cleaning and grading machines.

The shells are carried away and blown out like so much chaff from a threshing machine. The perfect nuts are carried along on two endless belts of canvas, on each side of which stand long rows of colored women, who pick out any dirt or shells that may have escaped in the cleaning and hulling. At the ends of the belts the nuts fall into the bags in which they are kept until they go to the crushing and pressing machines.

Making Oil and Meal

In making the oil the nuts and shells are ground together, and the meal therefrom is cooked and pressed out. There are machines which graduate the amount of the shells in the meal and the cake therefrom has a greater or less feeding value for stock, according to the amount of shell it contains. In some cases this feeding value is almost equal to that of wheat bran. Peanut hulls make an excellent bedding for use in stables, and by using them in this manner and hauling the manure upon the land their full value can be obtained.

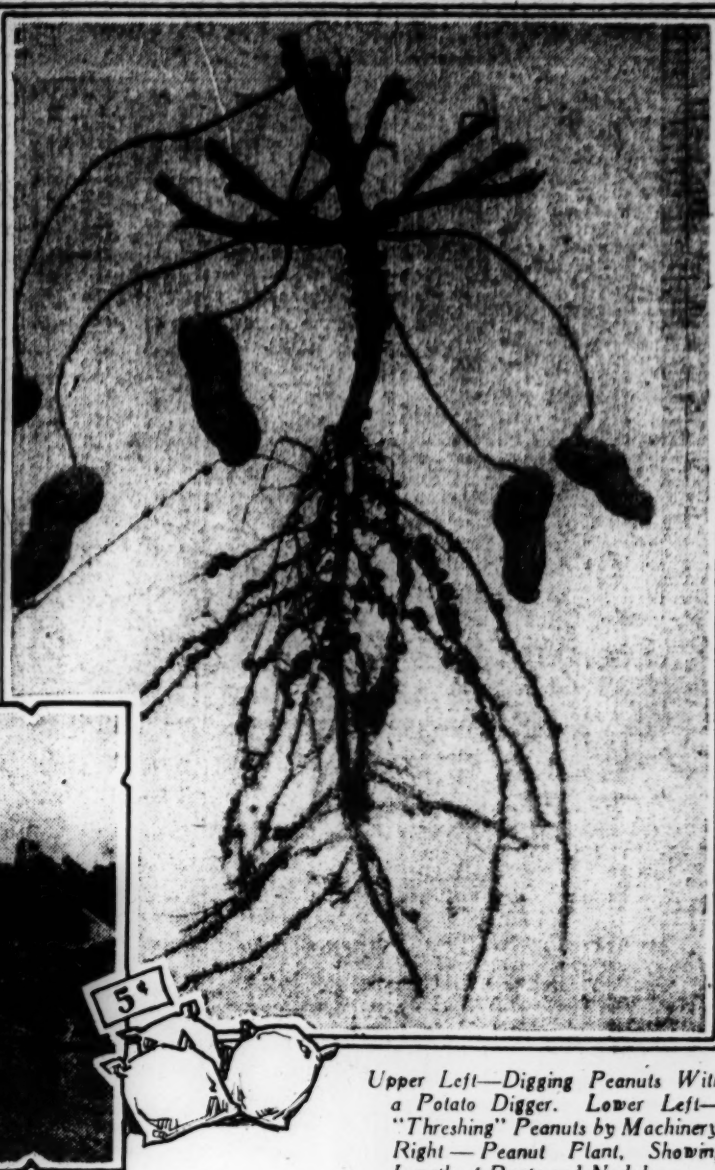
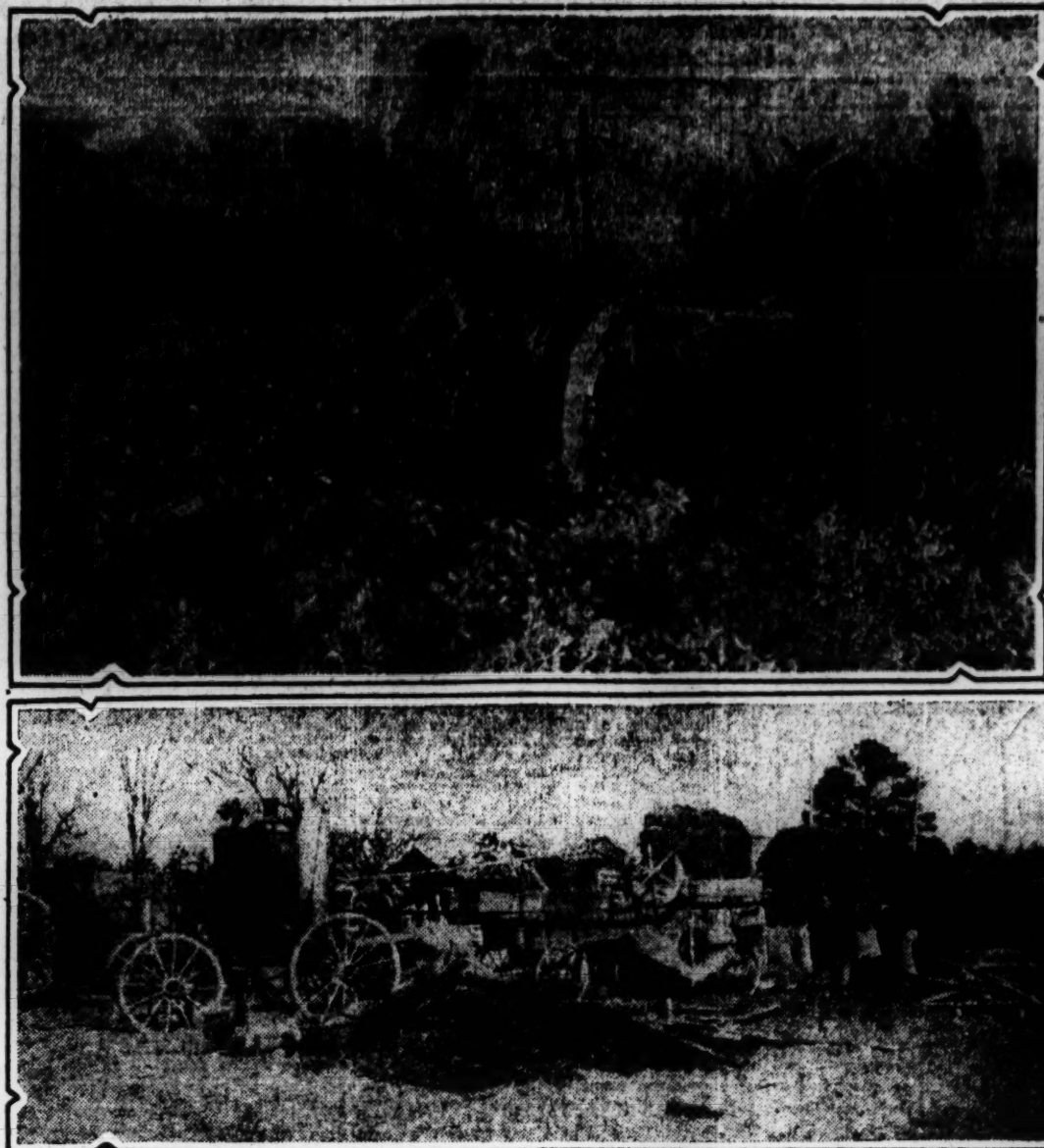
In some of the processes employed by the Texas mills only the kernels are used to make oil, and there are many grades from crude to refined. The oil cakes look like brown sugar. It comes out in slabs about 18 inches wide and 3 feet in length. They are as hard as stone and are corrugated like an old-fashioned washboard.

Botanically, the peanut is rather a bean than a nut, the latter word being added to its name on account of the nutty flavor. Its shell is analogous to the pod of a pea, but unlike the latter the fruit opens underground. The crop is harvested with a plow, the vines being afterward separated from the soil by hand.

Special machines are now used which dig, clean and bunch the peanuts. By setting any of these machines to the proper depth it is possible to sever the main root of the peanut just below where the pods are formed and thus leave considerable of the accumulated nitrogen in the soil. It is estimated that the nitrogen left in the soil by this system has a fertilizing value of from \$5 to \$12 an acre.

Several local devices have been constructed, usually upon the plan of an ordinary plow, but having a U-shaped blade or cutter with one edge sharpened and so mounted that it may run underneath the peanut plants. It is desirable to use a double team, straddling the row, so that the digger will run at a uniform depth. Almost any blacksmith can construct a tool of this kind, and it should not cost more than \$5 or \$6. Any device that will sever the roots of the peanuts just below where the pods are formed will answer the purpose and prove better adapted to the work than the plow. Past methods as practiced in Virginia, where the peanuts are removed by means of an ordinary plow, taking almost all the nitrogen from the soil, are largely responsible for the rapid depletion of soil fertility in those lands.

The vines are then stacked, and when well cured the pods are picked off, usually by hand, though for this purpose also machinery may now be employed. Two types of machine are



Upper Left—Digging Peanuts With a Potato Digger. Lower Left—"Threshing" Peanuts by Machinery. Right—Peanut Plant, Showing Length of Roots and Nodules.

employed for picking peanuts from the vines. A cylinder machine similar to a regular grain-separator, except as to size, has been used for several years, especially in the districts where the Spanish variety is extensively grown. The principal objection to all the cylinder machines is the tendency to break both the pods and shell and injure the peas. By running the cylinder quite slowly, say at 400 revolutions a minute, and feeding properly, it is possible to thresh peanuts by using a cylinder machine with a very small percentage of loss from breakage. Pods that are merely cracked or that have what the growers term "oyster mouths" will not keep for a long period.

There are machines in use which

work upon an entirely different rule from the cylinder machines and do not break or injure the pods. In these machines the picking is done by dragging the vines over a horizontal wire mesh, and at the same time brushes act on the lower side of the wire screen to remove the nuts. Very little power is required to operate these machines, two complete outfits being run at once by an eight-horsepower gasoline engine. The capacity of these machines is from 250 to 500 bushels a day. In addition to removing the pods from the vines the machine has the usual cleaning arrangements and a device for removing the small stems from the pods, delivering them in a condition suitable for the requirements of the cleaning factory.

Keep in that and if you do suffer in that it is to the Lord. G. F. London, Ye 12th of Ye 2d month, 1670. Lett copies hereof be truly taken and sent into all counties in England.

A line is drawn across the page, and below it is written, again in Fox's line script:

Friends, the Lord God that had blessed you in outward things and new friends of ye Lord may try whether your minds be in ye outward things or not, with "the Lord" that gave you them and there fore keep in ye seeds by which all outward things was made and is over them all what shall I not pray and speak to God (nth) my face towards heavenly Jerusalem, according to my wonted time and let not one dailigh shave his head lest they loose their strength neither to rest in his lap least the philistines see upon you for your rest is in Christ Jesus. G. F.

The capital letters are not written with the assurance that his small letters show, and the G is particularly weak, as though the forming of the curve may not have been easy, and there are no periods.

An Attack on Fox

There is also, in the Boston Public Library, a book written during the lifetime of Fox fiercely attacking the man, his creed, and his followers. We have found nothing, however, quite so interesting as the "Warning Against the Quakers," issued by Antonio Bourignon, done out of French and printed at the Sun and Moon in Cornhill in 1708, now in the Zion Research Library in Brookline, Mass.

Many will disagree with Madam Bourignon in the opinions and the terms in which she expresses them. But many an author, regardless of creed, will be able to appreciate the motive from which her attack springs. Fox had severely criticized the lady's writings. It is written "With a Smartness, Vehemence and Plainness of Words and Language which she

hopes will not offend those who need the most smarting Eye-Salves to awaken them, and to cure their Blindness." Fox himself is not accused of actual blindness, but of having such clear eyes that he cannot see the beauty of the things she has written, "and would turn into poison the little he perceives." For as soon as he saw a small beginning of these writings, immediately he fell a barking at them as Dogs do." She feels that she may have been faulty in some things which, however, it was her own business to correct, not the Quakers, yet "my writings should not be rejected or despised on that account." She plainly shows that they [her critics] are led by an Evil Spirit instead of the Divine Light. . . . Those Quakers will needs think Evil of me that they may the better cover the Jealousy they have conceived because God has given His divine Light to me and not to them."

The book which the Quakers wrote against Antonio and her several treatises she says "plainly appears to have proceeded from black, rueful and melancholy Thoughts, expressing themselves in bitter, fretful and offensive Language."

Ah! How the critics tempt us all to make the same accusations. "He saw," she continues, speaking of her critic, "that the Light which appeared was very clear but . . . feel-

ing that he could find no deformity in it, he betook himself to Calumny, designing to entangle and perplex the Minds of Men by telling them that there are Contradictions, Lies and Errors in my Writings. . . . If he had had a mind to discover any errors or mistakes which had escaped me in my printed writings, I should have been obliged to him for it."

After more than 200 pages of accusations against the Quaker and all his works, Antonio makes this statement: "I have never conversed with them nor read any of their books, nor knew what they professed." She is emphatic, however, in her belief that whatever are their tenets, they would do well to forsake them as soon as possible. "For they shall not have this excuse at the tribunal of God, that they died in Ignorance, and knew not that all their Fashions were evil; since . . . I have set that matter in a due light in this Warning." After which remark she signs herself, a Most Humble Servant, dating her epistle at Near Gottorp, Castle in Holstein, Dec. 16, 1671.

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Three Letters by George Fox Treasured in a Boston Library

A ZEALOUS housekeeper, preserving fruit a hundred years or more ago, is responsible for the fact that no one knows the day on which George Fox was born, the lady having used the pages of the parish register to cover her jam jars. It was in July, however, 300 years ago at Drayton-in-the-Clay, as he himself called the little town in Leicestershire, near the hills of Atherton, that the English lad was born of "honest and sufficient parents," as William Penn describes them. Many boys destined to be famous were born in the first half of that same century—John Dryden, John Locke, John Milton and Sir Isaac Newton. William Shakespeare had passed away only a few years before Fox organized his followers into The Children of Light, as the first Friends—the oldest Quaker community—called itself.

The Gift of Petty's House. The literary events of his day, however, seem to have had as little influence on George Fox as had the seething politics of Land and Stratford and the military tactics of those who waged the Thirty Years War. "Keep out of all and be a stranger to all," he tells us the Lord said unto him. And yet he is the man whom Bickley calls: "the grandest specimen of the seventeenth century socialist." None of his social activities, however, among prisoners, widows, children, laborers, seems to give as much food for thought as his attitude toward a bride and groom. He attended no weddings to which he was invited but, soon after the couple had taken up the burdens of their new life, he called and offered such assistance as they might require.

He believed in material as well as spiritual comfort. When he gave Petty's house and land forever "for the service of the Lord and the people called Quakers," he gave not only the house and houses, barn, kiln stable, and all the land with the garden and orchard, in order that the ministers might have a meeting house, but in the same document he donates, "Also, my ebony bedstead with the painted curtains and the great elbow-chair . . . and my great sea-case or cellophane with the bottles in it. These do I give to stand in the house as heirlooms when the house is made use of for a meeting place; so that a friend may have a bed to lie on and a chair to sit in, and a bottle to hold a little water to drink."

Three original manuscript letters of Fox are in the Boston Public Library. One is on paper of a very fine texture, and begins, "Friends, A servant of the Lord, Thomas—." The name that follows seems to be Maybone—"was by ye—" but we could read no further, as the writing is infinitesimal and the lines set re-

markedly close together. The letter is addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Bath.

Another letter in which the lines are spaced, is easily readable. "Ye" and "it" are spelled throughout with "e" and "i" over the "y."

All my deare friends keepe in ye faith in God above all outward things and in His power it has given you dominion over all ye same power and God is ye same with you to deliver you as form (the page is torn here) and God and his power is the same and his seed is over all and before all and will be (torn page) that makes to suffer is gone and see bee of good faith in it (a "t" or cross over a "y" which we suppose is intended for the word it) which changed not, and what power any doth against ye truth it will come upon themselves and fall as a mill stone on their heads (the had spelled heads first without the "d") and then inserted the letter) and if soe doe ye Lord suffer you to bee tryed Let all be given up and look at ye Lord and his power which is over ye whole world and will be when ye world is gone and in ye Lord's power and Truth rejoice friends over (an "n" over which are the letters "ch") makes to suffer in ye seeds which was before it was for ye Life and truth and ye power of God is over all and all

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RAILROADS AGAIN ASSUME THE LEAD IN STOCK MARKET

Many New High Records
With Good Buying of Coppers
and Express Shares

Railroad shares assumed the leadership of a broad upward movement at the opening in today's New York stock market. St. Paul preferred and St. Louis common were the most active. The latter advanced a point higher, while St. Paul common moved up to a new high of 124. Coppers also were in good demand, American Smelting touching a new peak price in the first few minutes of trading.

Speculative interest continued to center largely in the railroad shares, additional new high being recorded by Rock Island common and the 6 per cent preferred. "Katy" preferred, Western Maryland second preferred, Kansas City Southern common and preferred, Erie common and preferred, Eastern, Frisco preferred, and Rock Island common and preferred, all up 1 to 2 points. Woolworth and U. S. Rubber advanced the few heavy spots.

Foreign exchanges opened steady. Buying of western railroad bonds, predicated on the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to reduce freight rates on grain, had a tonic effect on St. Paul's advance, early trading usually in the advance, four of the roads showing gains of a point or more. The maintenance of present rates brightened 1924 prospects. Rock Island, Chicago and Great Western, Canadian Northern, and other grain carrier lines also improved materially.

Heavy oversubscription of the \$15,000,000 bond offering of the Great Central Electric Power Company of Japan, today indicated that the recent market in new financing had relieved the congestion.

The ability of pools to mark up stocks in opposition to the epidemic selling of the bear element was evidenced in a number of cases in the afternoon when a number of shares rose substantially. Goodrich, Rubber preferred, Davison Chemical, Kresge Denim, Rock Island, Rock Island common, and Northern Pacific ruled 3 to 4 points higher.

Several ordinary inactive issues also came to life, while copper continued to group strongly. Call money opened at 2 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call money..... 2 1/2%
Overnight..... 2 1/2%
30-day..... 2 1/2%
60-day..... 2 1/2%
90-day..... 2 1/2%
120-day..... 2 1/2%
180-day..... 2 1/2%
270-day..... 2 1/2%
360-day..... 2 1/2%
Individual call loans..... 4 1/2%
Individual call loans..... 4 1/2%
Individual call loans..... 4 1/2%

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1924

(Quotations to 1 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Adams Ex.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am. Ry. & P.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Tel. & T.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Transp.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & P.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Exp. Co.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Ice	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Lin. & S.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Nat. Bk.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Oil	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Pac. C.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. R. & E.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. S. & W.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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Am. T. & T.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. W. & P.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Exp. Co.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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Am. W. & P.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am. Exp. Co.	104 1/2	10		

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The Purpose of Music With the Ancient Greeks

As I climbed the last long flight of stairs to Aspasia's door I heard her singing. Clear and high her voice rose, fell away again to the merest whisper, and as she opened the door she took the last full note, making a courtesy with mock seriousness. She captured my old felt hat and deposited it delicately on a table piled with Greek papers, even an old number of that very unique publication, *Romance*, the work of one man, M. Sourdis, versified from the date line on the first page to the advertisement on the fourth; and a pile of books, one lying open, "The Freedwoman" of Madame Parren from her three novels which are known collectively as "The Books of the Dawn." In pure Greek, of course; but one day Aspasia had translated to me her description of the Olympic Games of 1896, which ended in the victory of a young shepherd in the long race from Marathon, and a thrilling passage it was. She pulled my sleeve, nodding toward her father who was sitting in the window watching us and who responded to my greeting with a charming Latin bow.

To Aspasia I said, "What were you singing?" "You would not know. It was Greek, a folk-song."

"You could translate it for me?" "Poetry? Translate!" she laughed in the gay way she had, high notes and very sweet. "Me—that is a good way."

"You could tell me without the poetry," I begged, as listening to her voice was compensation enough.

"Well," began Aspasia, tucking herself up on the sofa and fixing her eyes on a corner of the grand piano which was losing the high-lights of its polish with the darkening sky, "set in this way—about sleep leading my child into the garden, and then filling her lap with flowers and buds, and roses and apples—"

"Not apples," I objected.

"Of course, apples. That's what it says, I didn't write it."

She thought for a long minute.

"There is another about the beautiful month of May, and the summer and the trees sprouting their leaves, and the buds blossom. Then the stranger guest longs for his own country. So at night he saddles his horse secretly, and the maiden stands beside him begging him to take her, with him."

(He shouldn't have needed much urging, I interpolated here, but Aspasia gave me so severe a look that I was abashed.)

"I know a whole English verse from another man."

"Last night there came to me asleep A breath from the land of dreams; Within a garden walled and deep I saw two floating streams And a tower of gold and ivory—"

"I forget the rest."

Her father laid down his book, and out of the darkness which had compassed the room, his head, outlined against the gray oblong which was the window, came his voice.

"You hear a great deal about Italian music; do you know anything about Greek—not modern Greek," his voice took on a deprecating tone, "but in the early days—"

"When the rest of us were barbarians? No, I don't know a thing about it."

"We," he began, as if he were one of those ancient Greeks, "always allied the effects of music on mood and through mood on the personality—I think I mean character, yes, character—that is it. We had the enharmonic which roused us to great things, the chromatic which was plaintive, and the virile diatonic. It was mostly song then, the instrumental being just an accompaniment. We had no harmony as it is taught now, as it was in its first beginnings among us. Most of this about Greek music is theory, so little has been found; fragments of hymns at Delphi, among them the Hymn to Apollo engraved on marble, which was composed nearly three hundred years before Christ. There is something of the Orestes of Euripides, and some hymns of Mesomedes, a musician in the reign of Hadrian."

The old man switched on the light and made his way over to the bookcase, the top shelf of which still bore Aspasia's classic in the original, thumbed and pencil marked, and leaving me with a feeling decidedly respectful that such a young and charming person could be so erudite.

"I forget so much," went on the old Greek, "but in this you will find a good deal of the little we know. You remember what Plato said about it. 'What should be the end of music if not the love of beauty?' He handed me Bjirregaard's slender treatise, 'Plato and the Greeks on Music,' so while Aspasia was pleasantly occupied with the tea things, making music with the cups and saucers, which was later continued by the singing of the kettle, I went through my pockets for the scraps of yellow paper and the stump of pencil which seem to be necessary to my mental efforts, and I read:

"In the most general way, I can say that the foundational idea of Greek education before Plato's idea was Proportion."

"You can see it in everything they did," I exclaimed enthusiastically; "sculpture, buildings, paintings—"

"See what?" cried Aspasia, laying some flat silver beside me in a pile to mark my place.

"Beauty," I answered, turning a bit unwillingly to the book again.

"The Greek ideal was balance, a right medium—in regard to music a reasonable relation or proportion meant time, measure, rhythm. This proportion in education was to be taught by music, gymnastics, and dancing. But these three meant something very definite, and very different from that which we ordinarily mean by these terms. Greek education was literary, it taught the pupil to intone the letters correctly, or in such a way that they expressed the thought values the letter stood for. Intoning the letters correctly—so that they express the thought values they stand for makes what the Greeks called harmony, and harmony was the Greek ideal in all things. Athenian education started with music and poetry, and continued with music. Every step in the education was characterized by music. Music was its center."

"But you know," interrupted the old Greek, looking over my shoulder, "that Plato's idea was not entirely his own. He got a great deal from Pythagoras, and Pythagoras got his from Asiatic sources. Aristotle, the theorist, who was a pupil of Aristotle, and the chief authority on the keys of Greek music, wrote several books, but only three remain."

"Supper," announced Aspasia. She was holding a plate of that rich Greek pastry made of butter, sour and sugar flavored with cloves, cut in triangles, baked, and drenched with powdered sugar.

Aloud I read, "We can hardly deny the Greeks the credit of a fineness of sensibility upon which civilization, to say the least, has made no advance."

"You like the Greeks, don't you?" remarked Aspasia innocently as she placed the teapot on the table.

The Cobbler in Willow Street

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tell me, cobbler, as you play On your flute at close of day, Did you catch your happy songs From the joyous children throngs That encircle your quaint door Begging you to play some more.

Yes, play some more, O cobbler rare! That humble lives may be more fair For the unselfed love you bring For each man and hungry thing Through your music as you play On your flute at close of day.

J. Cooper Reeve.

Tapestry Effects in the Woodcut

AGE ROOSE'S woodcuts are gaining ever more friends and his "Goats" can hardly fail to increase their number. Not only does he treat his block with exceptional skill in the distribution of black and white, but his models are studied with such an open eye for essentials that the effect becomes directly convincing. Each of the three goats has a distinct individuality, expressed with simple means, as it should be in this medium. This print has some of the peculiar charm of woven tapestry, white against black and black against white admirably balanced and productive of a very pleasing and restful effect.



Goats. From a Woodcut by Aage Roose

The Wood-Folk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I would remind you of those timid things That cross your path on little wings or feet, With hushed and hurried tread that caution brings; Lest you should venture in an evil hour, To strike a blow at some defenseless head. Because it wanders wild amid the trees, For surely, brother, even such as these, Are lesser lamps to light the way to Love.

Robert E. Kay.

"New Wine" and "Old Bottles"

THE Psalmist's cry, "Put thou my tears into thy bottle," might be said to indicate the tendency to increase and prolong one's troubles by hugging them in memory. Until this selfish habit is surrendered, sad and discordant memories continue to press on one, and the springtide of daily opportunities is overlooked.

Another far-reaching phase of conservatism consists in clinging to stereotyped views, which, acting like the blinkers on a horse, narrow the outlook and deprive one of the wider vision. Yet today it is noticeable that in commerce and industry, engineering and education, as well as in religion, ancient beliefs and practices are giving place to progressive views. The busy mother, the traveler with his wares, the preacher, the artisan, the physician, the laborer,—one and all are blessed by the addition of spiritual inspiration to their daily tasks. This inspiration is to be found where Jesus the Christ found it,—in a true understanding of God. During his three years' ministry, the Wayshower imparted his divine knowledge to rich and poor, learned and unlearned, to Pharisee and Samaritan alike. There were many whose pride and prejudice kept them in the old mental ruts; there were others whose glad acceptance of his message resulted in their physical healing and spiritual regeneration. But both had the same opportunity to learn something new and true.

The Master said, "Neither do men put new wine into old bottles: else the bottles break, and the wine runneth out, and the bottles perish; but they put new wine into new bottles, and both are preserved." Christian Science is proving that this new wine of inspiration leads to the alleviation of human suffering and meets the temporal and spiritual needs of mankind. On pages 281 and 282 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Divine Science does not put new wine into old bottles. Soul into matter, nor the infinite into the finite. Our false views of matter perish as we grasp the facts of Spirit. The old belief must be cast out or the new idea will be spoiled, and the inspiration, which is to change our standpoint, will be lost. Now, as of old, Truth casts out evils and heals the sick." Amongst these old bottles, one finds fear of climate and heredity, belief in good and bad luck, fatalism, limitation, resignation. That these superstitions have no place in divine Mind should be sufficient reason for refusing them; but conservatism is apt to hug its illusions.

his followers to heal sickness and sin, fear and dementia? It was the clear understanding, again revealed through Christian Science, that God is Love, and that Love bestows only harmony and perfection. Who would not gladly rise into greater freedom in all matters of health, right thinking, and right living? Some of the seeming obstacles between mortals and the awakening to spiritual dominion are the "old bottles" of belief in a material origin, the notion that good and evil are equally real, and that evil is, if anything, often the more powerful factor of the two; and the conviction that heaven is far distant and salvation uncertain and remote.

Through Christian Science, practical deliverance from sin and sickness, sorrow and poverty, is found here and now in the study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook and in the application of their teachings. Each day's inspiration is found to be equal to each day's needs. Mankind is apt to think of Deity as afar off and difficult of approach; but Paul says that He is "not far from every one of us: for in him we live, and move, and have our being." The tale is told of certain shipwrecked mariners, who, although parched with thirst and surrounded by pure water, failed to lower their buckets, because they mistakenly believed themselves to be adrift in salt water. Their wrong sense of environment robbed them of the blessing at hand. Since God is ever present, and always omnipotent, mortals need only cast out their fears and trust the creator for their health, their happiness, the abounding supply of every true need. The "old bottles" of stereotyped views of religion and medicine can neither contain nor retain the "new wine" of spiritual inspiration, resulting in increased health and harmony.

One needs promptly and persistently to discard whatever is unworthy to be harbored in memory. Thus lightened of false burdens, the outlook grows brighter, the step more buoyant and carefree. It has been well said that Christian Science takes the stoop out of a man's shoulders. This is in part accomplished by relieving one of the pressure of futile regrets and memories, and lifting thought to the grateful contemplation of present blessings.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

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"Arrived Queenstown"

The biggest seagull—he of the great black wings—lifted his head impatiently, and shook his tail. Dawn was slow in coming; he could smell it across the water, smell it clearly, but still the wind brought darkness and the sound of heavy waves that were invisible. The biggest seagull was hungry, so were the smaller, downy-winged birds, and the young brown-flecked gulls were ravenous. Away along the shore there was movement, and the swinging of lights; the peasants were already astir; dawn could not be far away.

The biggest seagull sniffed the air, trampled the seaweed rock, and, with a beating of his wings, rose high into the darkness. A shivering message of gray promise shook feebly across the ocean, and the great gull called from the shadows above. The little gulls jerked their heads and rose in a circular sweep around the cliffs.

Dawn! The darkness was silver now, and the silver was green on the headland. The great gull was wheeling, wearily alive. Ocean liner would be here soon! The peasants were busy with their worn wicker baskets, packed full of Irish lace and silken scarves, and the little steamboat was all ready, bobbing about on the green waters.

And then, with a sudden turn, the biggest gull swept off toward the west, and the white community followed close behind like a mass of snowflakes before the wind. She was there, sure enough, a dark object with a unit of smoke flying behind as if still clinging to the thoughts of the land it had left. And the sun peeped at it through a pearly veil of cloud fringe.

She rested outside Queenstown in the full glory of the early morning, and the green of the island was very lovely after the long days of gray and blue. The peasants unpacked their worn baskets upon the deck and smiled. Irish smiles into the faces of the newcomers. And those who were bound for Ireland stumbled down the gangway to the small deck below, and those who were bound for England peered down upon them from above and waved their hands, and watched the sunlight on the water behind the little boat as she moved off toward the shore. Some of them had purchased green silk hat silken scarves with a happy smile after the long days of gray and blue. The peasants unpacked their worn baskets upon the deck and smiled.

The biggest seagull gobbled down a lump of sodden bread and flapped his black wings to remind the smaller gulls to keep their distance. Breakfast was most exciting, and the air and the sea were alive with white feathers and chatter.

Then there was a movement in the water, a churning and a beating and a sliding forward; Ireland was being passed out of sight. The gulls turned their backs on the vessel, finished up the few last crumbs, and began to think of other things.

The Poet and the Stars

Stars, I would praise you
Overs Lowery Hill.
Who have but my will
And little bag of words.

"Do you love a buzzing gnat?"
"Far less than that."
"We account your words."
"O yelp of new found tongue."
"We saw your fat earth frisk when it was young."

Stars, I will praise you.
Even to a gnat.
We grant his tiny day.
Though you account me not.
Yet I will praise you:
I will have my say.

—L. A. G. Strong, in "The Lowery Road"

The Robin

The robin is a Gabriel
In humble circumstances.
His dress denotes him socially
Of transport's working classes.
He has the punctuality
Of the New England farmer—
The same oblique integrity,
A vista vastly warmer.
A small but sturdy residence,
A self-denying household.
The guests of peripatetic
Are all that cross his threshold.
He has the punctuality
Of the New England farmer—
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A vista vastly warmer.

—Emily Dickinson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE political wisecracks were in fine fettle yesterday. The weather was bright, and fair, and cool. The political prophets, while bright enough, were anything but cool. Each heatedly prophesied the overwhelming victory of his own ticket. To Mr. C. W. Barron, eminent Bostonian, should be given the palm for firmness of conviction. He prophesies the election of the Republican ticket by 10,000,000 plurality, an addition of a paltry 3,000,000 to President Harding's record-breaking vote. There is a certain plausibility about the argument on which Mr. Barron bases his conclusions. He says that the Radicals will not see the name of Bryan on the Democratic ticket, which was intended to tempt them, but will observe only Davis, and therefore vote against him. On the other hand, the conservative business interests will not see Davis; they will see Bryan only, and therefore turn in panic to the Republican ticket.

A Field Day for Prophets

It may be so, but along comes Mr. Isadore Dockweiler, of the Pacific coast, who takes a view as far removed from that of the Boston financial journalist as is the Golden Gate from Sandy Hook. Mr. Dockweiler sees the conservative interests of the country flocking to the Democratic ticket. And why? Because they will be appalled by the possibility that if there is anything like a close vote between the two major parties the La Follette defection may throw the election into Congress. Such a deadlock would be disastrous to financial interests, and Mr. Dockweiler is confident that in order to avert it they will take the obvious course of electing Davis and Bryan by a monumental majority. Of course, he gives to this ticket the State of California, basing this prophecy upon the presence there of "great numbers of League of Nations Republicans." Perhaps this assertion may stir the Hon. Hiram Johnson, whose long-contended silence is one of the mysteries of the moment, into his accustomed fluency of speech.

Lesser luminaries blazed brightly in the political heavens. Congressman Edward T. Taylor, Democrat, of Colorado, was so influenced by the atmosphere of the White House when calling there Thursday that he assured the President that the Democratic ticket in Colorado would suffer more greatly than the Republican from the La Follette candidacy. This was echoed by Secretary Work. But, on the other hand, the redoubtable Tom Taggart, who had almost all Democrats favoring the nomination of his candidate, Senator Ralston, except the Senator himself, declares that because of the La Follette defection, and its own inherent strength, the Davis ticket will certainly carry Indiana, and probably Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois as well.

Lest Mr. Davis should be unduly elated by this prophecy, it may be noted that former Senator Goff of West Virginia insists that the Democratic candidate will lose his native State by from 50,000 to 60,000 votes. As for New York, his adopted State, former Senator Calder is quoted as saying that it will go not less than 500,000 against Davis. It would seem, indeed, in the case of this presidential nominee, the last State of this man is worse than the first!

Lest it be thought that the spirit of prophecy and the gift of tongues has descended only upon members of the two leading parties, let us conclude with the moderate claim of Mr. Arthur Holder, the Secretary of the Progressive Party, who assures all who are willing to read his interview that Senator La Follette will carry twenty-five states. He refrains from enumerating all twenty-five, but among those of which he is certain are Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. As yet no one has prophesied the carrying of New York by La Follette, of South Carolina by Coolidge, or of Maine by Davis.

Let us not be unduly excited by this clash of opinions. For more than three months now the people of the United States will have the opportunity of listening daily to such words of wisdom from the advocates of the warring parties. A recent bulletin sent out from Washington estimates the gross cost of the national election, exclusive of moneys paid out in senatorial and congressional campaigns, at something more than \$30,000,000. America pays high for its quadrennial political orgy!

Is it a pure coincidence that the two countries which led all others in the Olympic Games at Paris—the United States and Finland—should also be the two countries that have adopted prohibition? Of course it would be futile to assert that prohibition has directly contributed to these athletic victories. In neither country has the law been enacted long enough to affect the rearing of these remarkable young men, but it goes without saying that the winners are not habitual partakers of alcoholic stimulants. Even the most fanatical partisans of the liquor traffic will hardly contend that drink promotes athletic prowess or that a world-beating Olympic team is to be recruited in the saloons.

But even if these Olympic victories cannot be claimed as fruits of prohibition, it is nevertheless true that prohibition and athletic excellence are both concurring indications of a certain stage of advancement, proofs of progress both in moral health and in physical development. Prohibition cannot be made into law in any free and self-governing country unless a large proportion of the population has already decided to abstain from alcohol, and winning Olympic teams cannot be produced unless the Nation's general physical condition is good.

A drunken and demoralized population is not likely to adopt prohibition, and neither is a race of weaklings fit to produce Olympic winners. Both prohibition and victory in the Olympic Games are hopeful symptoms. The "runner-up" countries in the Olympics were also, significantly enough, the very ones in which the temperance

movement is strong, and though a country like Sweden does not have total prohibition it has done much toward restricting the sale of alcohol and limiting its use, and in England prohibition is more seriously considered than on the continent. In both Finland and the United States it is the farming population in the interior that is the mainstay of prohibition, and it will hardly be questioned that it is the country districts that yield the best athletes. Not many habitual tipplers' sons wear the Olympic crown.

In both Finland and the United States the law is broken by smugglers, secret distillers and their customers, particularly along the seacoasts facing alcohol-producing regions. In both countries there is corruption among officials, who wink at violations, and in both countries there are politicians who do the law only lip service, who vote "dry" but act "wet." Before the national elections in Finland this spring the "Association for Temperance Without Prohibition" requested the different parties to refrain from mentioning prohibition on their programs, so that each representative elected would be free to vote according to his personal desires and convictions, but prohibition has too much of a popular appeal for such subtleties and evasions. In the United States, also, many politicians who are "personally wet" are "politically dry," which proves, that they think the majority of their electors favor prohibition.

In both countries prohibition may get temporary setbacks, just as it is far from certain that the American and Finnish teams will always lead all others in future Olympic Games; but it is also certain that progress toward prohibition is being made in a number of countries, and that to defeat the boys from America and Finland will require rigorous training without alcoholic stimulants.

CHINA, in 1924, has witnessed a recrudescence of violence against Europeans and Americans, the offenders usually, if not always, being natives of the lower class. The bandit outrages, opening with Lincheng's wholesale kidnappings in May, 1923, stand forth strikingly, but these neither sum the list nor index it at its worst. The assassination of E. C.

Danger Looms Anew for China

Hawley only the other day was the eleventh similar incident in as many weeks. And the situation grows worse. An anti-foreign tide seems to be rising. On July 4 (some may note a perverse appositeness in the date) a Peking correspondent cabled: "A growing anti-foreign feeling is manifest among people and officials alike; the vernacular press is written wholly in menacing tone." The reason for this deplorable condition has been explained too often again to be elaborated. It is the fact itself and its possible (and unhappy!) consequence which demands comment. For, if these crimes continue (and they show no least sign of lessening), it is more than a little probable that the states whose nationals stand in increasing jeopardy will, unfortunately, feel obliged to intervene.

The appearance of foreign troops on Chinese soil, to police legitimately acquired properties and to safeguard lives, would be no new thing in the history of the Far East. Also, it would be as distasteful to the powers acting as it would be hateful to the Chinese. Yet further—and it is this point that deserves emphasis—such a happening would be but a temporary betterment to an intolerable situation; it could never be a final corrective. It would be a transient palliative, not a definite remedy. It might well "have to be done," and certainly it would prevent further present effects from the cause of the trouble, but it would leave that cause untouched.

In the dozen years since the Manchu downfall surprised two hemispheres by turning so sudden a page in the old chronicle of the Orient, the most puzzling of national paradoxes has developed there. A country which, at least potentially, is as rich as any the world around has sunk to a depth of virtual bankruptcy, to be understood only as one realizes that political graft is the same sapping weed wherever it grows. A people, invariably described by informed observers as essentially fitted for democratic government, have failed utterly to recognize that honest public affairs must be made the individual's business. They have concerned themselves with domestic matters, have pursued sedulously private interests, leaving the management of the state to the (relatively small) army of self-seekers, the dishonest and the daring. Each tuchunal banner bears the selfish Bourbon cynicism, "After me, the deluge."

In writing this, one does not ignore that other (relatively small) army of honest and courageous patriots, working to crown the overthrow of autocracy with the establishment of capable democracy: the reformers of the Koo sort, the bankers' association, the several chambers of commerce, and the teacher and student groups. But all of these together can as yet do little to cope with either the mercenary militia of the governors or the ex-soldier banditry, armed with European rifles. The tragic feature of the tangle is that their goal is the common weal, while the overwhelming mass of the millions that make up the commonwealth go placidly along personal paths, ignoring the future.

In all of which lies wrapped today's grave danger: governmental form without the fact, officials abusing authority to the losing of control over disorder, popular apathy failing to support reform. Is it strange that, in such soil, there has sprung to flowering a crop of greater and lesser crime, flourishing "as the green bay tree"?

Foreign intervention would be little apt to help the cause of permanent good government in China. It is possible, of course, that the reformers might be able, in an interim of enforced order, so to strengthen their lines and consolidate what ground they now hold as to make more rapid and certain later progress. To judge from past events, however, the appearance of "outsiders" more probably would give the politically minded opportunity to secure their own corrupt positions through specious appeals to a spurious nationalism. This is precisely what twice has happened, and recently. Sun Yat-sen, who, after all, was the founder of China's new order, and so properly may be heard in such connection, declared, in

his recent famous interview, that "chaos and strife will last here just so long as the powers interfere with the work of our revolution." If that be fact—as there are many close students of the situation to affirm—the non-Chinese officials, called to reside in the eighteen provinces by state or commercial enterprise, while unfaltering in looking after the safety of their people, must leave the ultimate salvaging of China to the Chinese.

ONE thing that needs no advertising is a convention of advertisers. But the importance and variety of what advertisers do for a living makes "news" of such a gathering as the international convention in London, and gives it newspaper space that might well cause the delegates to wish that some of it could be diverted to their individual products. For himself, the advertiser is modest. Like John Alden on an historical-romantic occasion, his purpose is to speak for somebody else; and, unlike John Alden, the Priscilla public has no secret desire to have him speak for himself.

We live in a period that has been called, among other titles, the Age of Advertising; yet it is within memory when the pant-hunter pantless was panting for pants, and panted for the best that the pants market grants, yet panted unpanted until he implanted himself in a pair of neat nether garments of which the trade name is now remembered only by the older generation, in whose memory it was then permanently fixed. Such was the vivid and successful appeal of the advertiser, such the juvenile gaiety, of young originality in an occupation that had been for centuries chiefly content to make formal and more or less truthful statements about its commodity, and had erred by choice on the side of mendacity. For advertising is older than newspapers; and the classical length of Addison's essays was in fact determined by the demands made by advertisements on the restricted space of the Spectator.

It is, however, a remarkable spectacle and worthy of record, this gathering in one city of men and women from all over the world, whose common occupation is to make eloquent and far-sounding the silent tongue of print. They are merchandisers who are not merchants; they include commanders-in-chief who plan as shrewdly and ambitiously to conquer the world with a safety razor as did Napoleon to conquer it with a sword. They are the makers of a new branch of literature, who apply the basic ideas of art in composition to the dissemination of information about soaps, and devote, very likely, more conscious intellectual effort to describing a face powder than did Shakespeare to describing Hamlet.

Who that has ever seen an advertising writer in the throes of composition, as intimate acquaintance may by chance have permitted, has not seen literary activity at its most concentrated? He walks the floor. He frowns. He takes off his coat. He captures an elusive phrase and imprisons it at his desk. He consults the dictionary, the encyclopedia, the thesaurus. He despair, tears up his tablets, begins again, ultimately triumphs, and an advertisement is ushered into the world. In London, so we read, the Bishop of Durham spoke in Westminster Abbey of the enormous influence of advertising in modern life; and Father Knox told his congregation in the Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral that there was no reason to be surprised at the convention's slogan, "Truth in Advertising," or that anybody need be shocked at the idea of advertising religion. Peersesses addressed the advertising women, as was just and right, seeing that the advertising women have so often addressed peersesses.

The important and significant thing is the slogan. As said Chaucer, "Truth is the highest thing that man may keep," and when all the advertising men and women in the world (with a few insignificant exceptions) shout the slogan together, all the advertisers, who constitute the rest and larger part of the world, may lift up their hearts. For by this token truth spreads ever wider her mantle over the affairs of man, not because men are becoming better and better (as we think they are), but because they grow wiser and recognize more and more that "Truth in Advertising" is good business. And this conviction reaches out from mere buying and selling into the larger business of life, which is the business of living itself.

Editorial Notes

SOME might question the validity of the decision recently rendered by the Civil Service Commission in Philadelphia, under which a policeman was commended for being intoxicated while on duty! It appears that a certain saloon had defied all efforts of the authorities to obtain evidence for a search without warrant. So the lieutenant detailed a policeman to buy a drink in the saloon. Some time later this man came back to the station house, showing practical evidence of the fact that he had obeyed orders. He was suspended, and at his trial the president of the commission asked the lieutenant if he had ever been able before to get evidence against the saloon. Receiving a negative reply, he dismissed the case with the comment: "This patrolman was drunk, but he got drunk in the performance of his duty. He was ordered to get the evidence on a suspicious resort and he obtained it."

Nor by any means the least important of the incidents occurring in connection with the International Advertising Convention in London was the gift of a massive bronze tablet to "Old" York from "New" York. This tablet was unveiled in the Guildhall by the Duke of York in the presence of members of the New York Advertising Club, and, as the Duke said in his address of acceptance, the gift betokened real friendship between common peoples. The inscription on the tablet reads in part:

To the ancient and famous City of York, . . . this tablet is affectionately inscribed as an expression of good will and friendship from her godchild in America, the City of New York.

A Vital American Problem

JUST at this time, when the people and the press of the United States are discussing the causes of the corruption of public offices and the constant infractions of the constituted law of the country, it seems wise to give some serious thought to a problem which is among the greatest facing the Nation today—a problem, the solution of which would do much to destroy the many evils which the machinery of the American Government now possesses. The real cause of present conditions rests not with a few but with the many—with, in fact, millions of people; because—and this is just the problem—of the utter indifference with which literally millions of citizens of the United States look upon the suffrage that they are privileged to enjoy.

It has been said, and rightly so, that the American people deserve just the kind of a government they have. The government of the United States belongs to its people and should operate in the way that they wish. Those who have anything to do with the various branches of government are (or should be) representatives of the people. They are more often representatives of corporations and factions or of their own selfish, narrow beliefs.

Why is it that this evil condition does exist and continues to grow worse with the passing years? The root of the whole problem is the fact that an average of about 50 per cent of the registered voters of the country stay away from the polls, and do not take the slightest interest in the affairs of their Government. The errors which these selfish, indolent and indifferent people express, spring up and multiply in the Government. Thus there is not much doubt that the machinery which is employed to run the Nation's business reflects the thought of the people.

There are in these United States 54,500,000 registered voters. In 1920 only 26,000,000 went to the polls on election day and put an X before the name of the man they wished to have as their President. For everyone who voted there was one who did not, with 2,500,000 more on this side of the ledger than on the other. Thus less than 50 per cent of the people were interested enough to perform the "tedious" task of voting. Delaware was the honor State, for 75 per cent of her people voted, while South Carolina collected the "booby" prize with a percentage of 8.5. In England about 80 per cent of the people go to the polls and vote, while practically 90 per cent let their voices be heard in Germany.

Another point of interest is the fact that radicals have been sent to Washington by as low as from 17 to 35 per cent of the people in the states of which they are representatives. The easy-going conservatives who remain at home and twiddle their thumbs on election day could easily eliminate these radicals if they could but be induced to perform their duty at the polls. Interesting, too, is the fact that in boss-controlled communities one finds greater apathy among the voting people than elsewhere. Awaken the sleeping masses and the bosses will be driven to cover and the machines sent to the junk heap where they belong.

Several years ago the women fought a strenuous fight for suffrage. Now that they have the vote, are they using it in the way they ought to? I'm afraid not. It is hopeful to note that there is an effort being made to urge them to make wider use of the ballot.

I wonder if you have ever heard of Mr. and Mrs. Conservative? There are millions of these distinguished people who remain away from the polls on election day because they feel their votes will do no good anyway. What is the result? Some big corporation or a legion of radicals desire to put through some legislation which appeals to their gluttony, narrowness and fanaticism. They put up, as a candidate for Congress, some gentleman whose character and political aspirations and for the fanatics to place their candidates in office, but he is in and that is sufficient. It is true that the more people who stay away from the polls the easier it is for the selfish interests and for the fanatics to place their candidates in office.

John Doe is a respectable, law-abiding citizen who does not vote. He says, "Politics are rotten. They always put up two crooked candidates for office, so you get a crook whichever way you vote. So why vote?" If all the John Does would only open their mouths and yell in the right way they could drive every one of the office seekers of questionable character back to the gutter.

Now the problem presents itself. How are we to reach the 28,500,000 people who are too lazy or too selfish to use the suffrage they possess, and to send them to the polls to vote for good government? The only way I can see is to carry the message through the newspapers.

I recommend that The Christian Science Monitor start a campaign to send at least 75 per cent of the people to the polls this year to vote for the man they would have for President. Let the press of the United States be urged to educate its readers in politics and government, to teach them to study aspiring candidates and pending legislation. Urge the voters to send honesty and unselfishness into public offices, and good government will be inevitable.

Perhaps every newspaper could be invited to devote space to a "promise to vote" pledge something like this:

I promise to go to the polls on Nov. 4, 1924, and do pledge that I will not only vote but will vote for candidates I believe to be honest and unselfish, and likely to do all in their power to uphold the Constitution of the United States, etc., etc.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....
Kindly fill out only ONE pledge and send to.....

These pledges could be filled out by people eligible to vote and could be sent to some newspaper or committee in each state. Perhaps the American National Press Association, or some similar newspaper organization, could appoint a committee to care for the work of counting, tabulating and giving publicity to the number of signed pledges sent in day by day. This plan would arouse a great deal of public interest. The plan would undoubtedly create a great deal of rivalry between cities and states. For instance, California would make an effort to get a greater percentage of her registered voters pledged than New York. And, believe me, Chicago isn't going to let herself trail in New York's dust. No! Not if she can help it!

All of this publicity would without a doubt bring the people out to the polls. A great deal of interest would be aroused on the subjects of better government, law enforcement, etc. The American people would derive much benefit if the newspapers can be urged to omit some scandal story and insert instead a few lines urging the people to pledge themselves to vote for better government. I do believe the plan is worth trying.

W. S. G.

Prohibition and Olympic Winners